THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 64

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Darlan Second at Vichy; Dunkirk, Boulogne Hit; Legislative Pay Increase?

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 10, 1941

In Europe: Darlan No. 2 Man at Vichy

Admiral Jean Darlan was formally named successor to Marshal Philippe Petain as chief of the French State in case of emergency. Presumably he will take over the delicate negotiations over French-German collaboration which had been entrusted to the now deposed Pierre Laval. Admiral Darlan was also named Minister of Vichy Foreign Affairs, and Vice-Premier.

Rumanian-British relations were broken off by London in protest over German troop movements. [Details: Page 4.]

Bulgaria denied Prime Minister Churchill's charge that many German troops were on Bulgarian soil.

General Franco of Spain and his Foreign Minister were en route to an undisclosed destination, presumably for an Axis conference.

Prime Minister Churchill said munitions, without men, from the United States would enable Britain to "finish the job." [Details: Pages 1 and 6.]

Air and Sea: RAF Bombs Dunkirk and Boulogne

RAF bomber formations with fighter escorts carried out new daylight raids which found targets at Dunkirk and Boulogne. [Details: Page 4.]

A Nazi destroyer was reported torpedoed off the coast of Norway and oil tanks at Flushing, in the Netherlands, were reported bombed in RAF daylight raids yesterday. [Details: Page 4.]

Nazi raiders gave London and most of Britain a quiet week end.

An air raid on Iceland and the sinking of 24,000 tons of British merchant shipping off the coast of Portugal were claimed by the German High Command. [Details: Page 4.]

New England: Lawmakers' Pay May Be Raised

A plan to raise salaries of Massachusetts legislators by $500 a year was reported to have received approval of the powerful Legislative Rules Committee. [Details: Page 9.]

A Congressional committee approved $1,000,000 for New England Coast Guard improvements, but rejected a request for a $3,000,000 petty officers' school in Connecticut. [Details: Page 9.]

An official of the Surplus Commodities Corporation disclosed that Boston is experimenting with a plan whereby the food stamp plan is made available to some non-relief as well as relief families. [Details: Page 9.]

A bill to facilitate establishment of municipal electric plants was urged at the Massachusetts State House. [Details: Page 9.]

A soft-drink night club is to be set up near Fort Devens by a clergyman. [Details: Page 9.]

How bottlenecks are formed in downtown Boston traffic, and how they may be remedied. [Details and map: Page 9.]

In Washington: Treasury-Post Office Funds

The House Appropriations Committee sent to the House a bill appropriating $1,146,394,496 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments during the 1942 fiscal year beginning July 1. [Details: Page 7.]

The Supreme Court refused to interfere with a Labor Board order directing the Ford Motor Company to reinstate a group of employees with back pay and cease alleged interference with employees' collective bargaining rights; it upheld an injunction restraining a labor organization from picketing retail stores selling the product of a Chicago dairy; and it ruled that the right of freedom of speech and of assembly was violated by a court injunction restraining the peaceful picketing of an Illinois labor organization of a business in which there was "no immediate employee dispute." (Details: Page 7.)

Allotment of $150,000 for continuation of the House Committee on American Activities was approved by the House Accounts Committee.

The Army has started tests on the newest type "Flying Fortress" bombers, faster than the big planes which have flown repeatedly to South America and fitted with new equipment developed in European air warfare.

Arrangements have been completed to give special training for defense jobs to 57,853 students in 119 engineering colleges, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said today.

The Farm Credit Administration announced a reduction from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent in the interest rate on loans on facilities owned by farmers' co-operatives, effective March 1.

Selective Service headquarters ruled that women may serve as associate members of advisory boards for registrants.

Greco-Italian Front: Italian Planes Shot Down

Fighting in Albania was resumed with improving weather, the Greeks declaring that they and the British had shot down at least 12 Italian planes.

Italian bombers attacked the Greek cities of Salonika, Patras, Ioannina, and Preveza, but, according to the Greeks, did no military damage.

In the Far East: British Shift Bombers

British initiative in the Far East sent powerful bombing squadrons from Singapore to new bases in northern Malaya nearer French Indo-China and Thailand. [Details: Page 2.]

Free French poured into Singapore to join the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Tokyo saw evidence of "all-out" aid to China and stiffening Anglo-American policy in the Far East underlined by appointment of Clarence E. Gauss as Ambassador to China.

In the Mediterranean: British Launch Attacks

Britain launched attacks at several points around the Mediterranean over the week end, including a new advance into Eritrea from the north, capturing the port of Mersa Taclai. It was the first port captured on the Red Sea. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

Advance columns of General Wavell's forces in Libya were reported at El Agheila, 180 miles south of Bengasi and almost a third of the way to Tripoli, Marshal Graziani's last stronghold in Libya.

Attack on Genoa by the British fleet announced in Premier Churchill's radiocast involved penetration by the fleet to the far north of Italy. It was the first attack by the fleet on this naval base and was reported to have done considerable damage to wharves, shipping, factories, and oil reserves. Air attacks were also delivered against Pisa and Leghorn.

National: Penny Milk for New York Pupils

New York (AP)—Penny-a-glass milk for nearly half the city's public school children went on sale today. N. J. Cladakis, Metropolitan Milk Market Administrator, said half-pints were available at that price for 490,320 students in 352 schools.

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Lend-Lease Bill Wins in House, Goes to Senate

Opponents of measure, appearing before Senate Committee, see danger of war.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—With approval by the House of Representatives, 260-to-165, the lend-lease bill a month after it was presented to Congress has passed the half-way mark and is headed toward early and favorable action by the Senate.

Today the opposition had its final say in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Joseph Curran, Congress of Industrial Organizations official, called the legislation in question "downright fascist" and warned it would give the President power to regulate labor and destroy trade unions.

Mr. Curran took the stand after Merwin K. Hart, New York attorney appearing as "an average citizen" before the Committee, had testified that the legislation "probably would lead us into war." He also suggested that American involvement might enable Russia to "take control here."

A third witness, Mrs. Rosa M. Farber, Acting National Chairman of the Mothers of the United States of America, warned that American mothers were rising in angry protest against this "push-us-into-war" bill. No estimate was given to show how many mothers Mrs. Farber represented.

The bill's approval by the House of Representatives leaves the essential purpose of the measure—that of building, lending, and leasing armaments to Britain without limit—intact.

One significant amendment, in addition to those previously voted, was added at the last minute; restricting revisions were defeated.

At the instance of the Republican opposition, the House on Feb. 8 accepted a provision which would enable Congress to cancel by concurrent resolution, through a simple majority vote and without presidential signature, any or all of the powers granted to the Executive. This gives Congress a continuous checkrein on the authority it is temporarily delegating to the White House.

No "Ceiling" Set

At the same time, the House defeated all efforts to put any top limit upon the amount of money Congress would be authorized to appropriate under the bill. Congress automatically retains the power to determine the extent of the appropriations it ultimately makes.

The House majority did, however, accept a limitation of $1,300,000,000 on the value of existing Army and Navy defense equipment which the President would be authorized to transfer to the defending democracies.

With the conclusion of Senate hearings in a day or so, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to report the bill favorably by Feb. 17 at the latest, and Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, expects the Upper Chamber will vote at least by the end of the month. The Administration has made a careful check of its forces and is confident there will not be more than 23 nays against the bill.

When the House passed the measure Feb. 8, it split broadly on

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Text of lend-lease bill approved by House: Page 6.
Lend-lease bill means war, foes tell Senators: Page 7.

No Auto Fatalities In Past Two Years
By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 10

The city of Winsted began today its second year without an automobile fatality, the Motor Vehicles Department reported, bringing to four the number of Connecticut communities of more than 7,000 population which have seen no traffic fatalities for a year or more.

The others are Derby, Shelton, and Torrington.

Food Stamps For Families In Low Wages

For the first time anywhere in the Nation, surplus foods are now being distributed to low income, non-relief families in Boston under the Federal food stamp plan, a spokesman for the Federal Surplus Commodities Administration revealed today.

The distribution of surplus foods to low income, non-relief families, has been under way about a month and appears to be working out satisfactorily, Maj. Arthur A. Atkinson, a representative of the F. S. C. A., told the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at a special two-day conference on industry at the Hotel Statler.

Major Atkinson, in response to a question after his prepared address, said that the distribution of surplus foods to needy families not on relief was started in Boston about a month ago as an experiment. If it works out well, he added, it is hoped to extend this aid to non-relief families in other large cities of the Nation.

The non-relief families are certified as eligible for the surplus foods by five private charitable agencies in Boston. Families with four or five children and incomes of from $6 to $18 weekly are now being certified for this assistance, the Major said.

None-relief families certified for surplus food aid are given up to $6 maximum—that is $6 of orange tickets for foods sold regularly in the market plus $3 of blue tickets for foods distributed by the F. S. C. A.

The private agencies authorized to certify non-relief families for this new aid in Boston are: the Morgan Memorial, the Salvation Army, the Family Welfare Society, the Boston Provident Association and the Catholic Charities.

Before the United States arranges to send food abroad for the people of Europe it should feed its own undernourished population, Major. Atkinson told the conference. He said that there were millions of people on relief who are now living on average of five cents per person per meal. Half of the men who have been called for the Army, he said, have been found to be under weight due to lack of nourishment.

If the country can afford millions for munitions, "we can afford the extra millions it will take to build up our health defense," he said.

Major Atkinson told the women that the United States can be more successfully attacked "with economic weapons than with military weapons."

Saying that the United States already has the machinery "to feed and clothe America first," he declared its first duty was to build up a strong national defense through building up the health of those who must ultimately be the national defense.

Specifically as to the problem of surplus commodities in the United States, Major Atkinson said, "If every family in this country were on an adequate diet instead of an inadequate one, there would be no surplus food problem."

Turkey Holds Key Piece In Balkan Puzzle

Caution at Ankara hints aloofness in the war except in case of a direct attack.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Feb. 10—Will Turkey fight and if so when?

This remains one of the chief unknowns in the Balkan riddle despite recent probings by the British military mission and by Col. William Donovan, observer for the United States Secretary of the Navy.

At first sight this assessment may arouse surprise. For Turkey alone of all the countries in Southeastern Europe has been openly and undeviatingly pro-Ally. At the time when the Greeks still maintained a rigorously impartial neutrality last October when the first German troops entered Rumania the Turks bluntly warned the Nazis that if they attempted a push eastward "two million Turkish bayonets will bar the way."

But Turkey, adopting for the time being the now fashionable role of "nonbelligerent ally," has contrived to outlast many bona fide neutrals.

Substantial Aid to Greece

Yet Turkey's position is entirely sincere and the people are solidly behind the Government. The Turks unreservedly enthuse over the British and Greek successes.

They willingly co-operate in the economic war on the Axis.

They have given Greece very substantial help.

But how long can and will Turkey continue its present role of avoiding combatancy?

In an effort to obtain a concrete answer avoiding generalities I phrased the question thus: "There is reason to believe that Germany seriously contemplates a march on Salonika, probably through Bulgaria. Will Turkey fight if this happens?"

The answers to my question varied, depending on how speakers interpreted general official formula that Turkey will fight when its security is threatened.

Turks Warn Bulgarians

In Istanbul most persons I talked with, including foreigners, were quite positive that Turkey would consider any entry of German troops on Bulgarian territory as a casus belli and Turkey would itself promptly react by sending troops into Bulgaria.

In this vein Istanbul newspapers have been warning Bulgaria that even if it permits peaceful passage of German troops its territory will become a battleground.

But Turkish editors, unlike their counterparts in most of the dictator countries, are free to speculate and indulge in wishful thinking within certain limits. And even when their writings are Government-inspired they are often merely trial balloons which commit no one. Indeed the Turks are singularly dexterous as regards avoiding specific commitments.

The Turkish Government's intentions cannot be ascertained in Istanbul. This fabulous city of the Sultans and the "Sublime Porte" with its faded glamour, narrow crooked streets, colorful bazaars, and skyline dominated by squat mosques and spindle minarets is no longer the capital of the new Turkey in modern dress. The Government is some 300 miles away in Asia Minor in the small town, Ankara.

Ankara is unique as the newly created Capital of a newly created

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Asia to Africa Offensives Are Launched by Britain; Ruman Relations Broken

Mersa Taclai on Red Sea is captured—New drive in Eritrea—Bombers at Singapore—Wavell moves on toward Tripoli—Genoa pounded severely by British navy.

Britain today assumed military and diplomatic initiative on five fronts stretching across the world. From the Mediterranean to the Far East, British forces were assuming the offensive against the Triple Axis powers on the widest scale the war has yet seen.

These were the developments:

1. Britain severed diplomatic relations with Rumania, charging that German troops were "building up all the elements of an expeditionary force" on Rumanian soil.

2. British troops captured Mersa Taclai, on the Red Sea, opening a new drive from the North on Italian Eritrea, already besieged from the West.

3. Britain moved powerful bombing squadrons north from Singapore in the first recorded move to counter the anticipated plans of Japan for a thrust southward. The squadrons were sent to new bases in northern Malaya, near the Indo-China border. Australian troops were meanwhile reported strengthening Singapore.

4. Demonstrating their control of the Mediterranean, the British fleet shelled the key Italian port of Genoa as British quarters said the Italian Peninsula would be the target of more bombs and shells from "Brindisi to Turin."

5. Britain's Army of the Nile proceeded at a record pace even for mechanized warfare, with General Wavell's advance guard reported 180 miles southwest of Bengasi—Italian Libyan stronghold which fell to Britain only last week.

"Polite Warning"

While the severance of diplomatic relations with Rumania was said in London to be only a "polite warning," the move was inevitably read in connection with Prime Minister Churchill's week-end statements touching both Rumania and Bulgaria. He charged that Germany had built up sizable forces in Rumania which had already begun to "penetrate" Bulgaria.

[Diplomatic observers in Yugoslavia expressed the opinion that the break with Rumania was a preliminary to RAF attacks on the Rumanian oil fields and communications now in German hands, the Associated Press reported from Belgrade. There was no confirmation of earlier reports that Britain had "warned" Bulgaria through diplomatic channels, prior to Mr. Churchill's speech.]

The new drive in northern Eritrea, apparently co-ordinated with the one sweeping across that region eastward in a pincer movement, brought the fall of the first Red Sea port to be captured from the Italians. Mersa Taclai is 40 miles down the coast from the Sudan-Eritrean border and Karora is 40 miles to the northwest on the frontier.

In Libya, on the North African front, where British forces are reported 200 miles beyond Bengasi on the 600-mile road leading to Tripoli, today's announcement said "clearance of the areas up to El Agheila is proceeding satisfactorily."

Coupled with the drive into Eritrea from the north, the official announcement said British troops closing in on Cheren, rail center 40 miles north of Asmara, the capital, continued their pressure on the stubbornly defending Italians.

Meanwhile, to carry out the Genoa attack the British called on some of their finest fighting ships—a fleet of about 100,000 tons—backed up by several planes.

They sent the 31,000-ton battleship Malaya, the 32,000-ton battle cruiser Renown, the 22,000-ton aircraft carrier Ark Royal and the 9,100-ton cruiser Sheffield "with light forces in company."

The developments in the Far East provided an answer to the British strategy in the face of Japanese threats to move southward toward the key British base of Singapore. Increasing numbers of volunteers in Indonesia, are routeing to the Free French standard of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. At the same time it was reported from Saigon, French Indo-China, that the liner Queen Mary has landed Australian troops at Singapore, where the British are now said to have concentrated 90,000 men.

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Sea Power!

Scene of Britain's newest naval triumph and the man who directed it, Vice-Admiral Sir James Somerville.

Churchill: Give Us Tools, We'll Do Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 10—A new definition of fighting Britain emerges from the speech of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. It is a Britain supremely aware of the tremendous tasks before it and a Britain supremely confident that it both can and will "finish the job."

In his "report to the Nation" yesterday, the Prime Minister specifically declared that Britain does not need "the gallant armies which are forming throughout the American Union." But it does, he emphasized, most urgently need an immense and continuous supply of war material, including a great mass of shipping, in 1942.

"Give us the tools, and we will finish the job," he concluded, having promised in grim confidence that Britain would withstand the new onslaughts of Hitler which are "soon to enter upon a phase of greater violence."

More than hopes for victory were expressed in Mr. Churchill's radiocast address, for the situation has altered considerably in the five months since his last review. He was able to recount the sweeping successes in North Africa, and the successes of the Greeks in Albania.

He reported the shelling of Genoa, climaxing a demonstration of Britain's naval command in the Mediterranean. He placed a new interpretation upon the German bombing of the Illustrious, disclosing that the aircraft carrier had reached Alexandria under its own power.

He issued a vigorous warning to Bulgaria, and warned of a German thrust through Rumania, saying "a considerable German army and air force is being built up in Rumania, and its forward tentacles have already penetrated Bulgaria with what we must suppose is the acquiescence of the Bulgarian Government.

"Many preparations have been made for the movement of German troops into or through Bulgaria," he added, "and perhaps this southward movement has already begun."

Herr Hitler, he declared, had tried to break the spirit of the British by bombing London and other cities but he had failed.

"The whole British Empire has been proud of the mother country," he continued.

To be worthy of "that love," he said, was "the first of our war aims."

The Prime Minister declared "the greatest issue" still was the threat of an attempt to invade England in the near future.

"Therefore, I drop one word of caution: A Nazi invasion of Great Britain last autumn would have been a more or less improvised affair. An invasion now will be supported by a much more carefully prepared tackle and equipment. . . . We must be prepared to meet gas attacks, parachute attacks, glider attacks, with constancy, forethought and practiced skill."

Excerpts from Churchill's speech: Page 6.

Choices Faced By Graziani In No. Africa

By Major James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What remains to Italy, now that the British lightning advance has driven Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's forces out of the whole of East Libya?

The Italian commander, if he can reorganize his shattered forces to give battle, might take advantage of the desolate terrain between El Agheila and Tripoli to fight an almost innumerable series of defensive actions. He might hold in turn the many river courses which spring from the heights of the Gebel es Soda to furrow the land to the Mediterranean.

In this he will be hampered always by the British fleet along his vital communication, the coastal road on his left flank.

To protect the right flank strong elements of resolute men might hold the Es Soda range and the twin automobile roads from the Fezan to Misurata and Tripoli, respectively. That, however, entails a 2,000-mile front.

Further south Free French raiders, apparently Tuareg camel corps from Algeria or Lake Chad, have already sacked his outposts in the Fezzan. A trail, tenuous but practicable is open to the British from the Gialo country south of Bengasi to Mogia, whence an automo-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Green Assails C. I. O. on Strikes

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said today the Congress of Industrial Organizations had permitted strikes in defense industries and had opposed the Administration's rearming program "wholeheartedly in line with Communist policy."

In contrast, he said at the opening of the Federation's mid-winter Executive Council meeting, the A. F. of L. had adhered closely to a "no-strike" policy in defense industries.

To illustrate, he read a newspaper summary of pending strikes in seven large plants and said all of them involved the C. I. O. unions.

He cited particularly the strike against the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee, which he said involved work on $10,000,000 of defense orders.

Two weeks before this strike, Mr. Green said, the Milwaukee Central Industrial Council, headed by a leader of the Allis-Chalmers strikers, issued a statement "denouncing the national defense program and opposing the lend-lease bill."

"This is very significant to me," he continued. "It is wholeheartedly in line with Communist policy. In fact most of the industrial councils of the C. I. O. have declared themselves the same as Milwaukee. New York did it, among others.

"So far as I know, no C. I. O. official appeared before the committee of Congress in favor of the lend-lease bill.

"Our unions are supporting the Administration in its defense program. The Federation officially told Congress of our wholehearted support of the lend-lease bill."

Mr. Green added that he did not mean to say "of course, there won't be some strikes in the Federation. We can't make a perfect record."

Home From the Battle Front

Wide World

Wendell L. Willkie at La Guardia Airport

The Republican Presidential candidate relating some of his experiences in embattled England a few minutes after stepping from the Dixie Clipper. At his left, from left to right, are Mrs. Willkie, Orin Root, Jr., former head of the Willkie Clubs, and Mr. Willkie's son, Philip.

Willkie convinced lend bill is a "must": Page 2.

Arkansas Banker Choice for Senate

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 10 (AP)—Gov. Homer M. Adkins announced he would appoint Lloyd Spencer, Hope, Ark., bank president, to succeed United States Senator John E. Miller.

President Roosevelt has requested Mr. Miller, whose term would not expire until 1943, not to resign until the British lend-lease bill is acted upon by Congress. Mr. Miller has been appointed Federal Judge for the Western District of Arkansas.

Don't Blab Military News, Knox Warns People of U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The Government is asking the people and the press of the United States to be very close-mouthed about vital military information—and to resolve all doubts about what may be vital on the safe side.

Speaking through its publisher-Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, owner of the Chicago Daily News, the Administration is calling upon the press, the radio and the news reels, as well as private citizens, to accept a voluntary censorship on defense news which might give away military secrets to agents of the belligerent powers.

The situation is now so delicate, the alertness of foreign agents so constant, Secretary Knox declared in a public appeal issued this week end, that "a sentence spoken or printed might wreck an arsenal, sink a battleship or destroy the lives of many who are working night and day to make America secure against all enemies, potential or otherwise."

The Secretary of the Navy accompanied his appeal for great care in publicizing military information and in even bandying it in conversation with the assurance that the Administration fully appreciated and fully accepted "the inherent right of the public to have all factual information consonant with their interests, their morale and the welfare of the whole program of national defense."

Not for Rigid Censorship

He said that as a former newspaper publisher he would, indeed, "hesitate to suggest a rigid news censorship even in time of war but that the emergency already required a voluntary, co-operative censorship on the part of all agencies of communication."

Secretary Knox specifically suggested the following as subjects with respect to which it would be "handing vital information on a silver platter to our potential enemies" for the press, radio, movies or individuals to publicize:

(1) Actual or intended movements of vessels or aircraft of the United States Navy, of units of naval enlisted personnel or divisions of mobilized reserves, or troop movements of the United States Marine Corps.

(2) (Mention of) "secret" technical United States naval weapons or development thereof.

(3) New United States Navy ships or aircraft.

(4) United States Navy construction projects ashore.

Gratified by Co-operation

Acceptance of these suggestions, the Secretary said, has been almost unanimous and the patriotic response to the request for co-operation most gratifying.

As a guide both to the public and to agencies of news dissemination, Secretary Knox went into considerable detail as to how seemingly casual information might be used advantageously by foreign agents and be pieced together by them into significant conclusions. He declared that the present situation is as critical as war itself and he contended that the attitude of the Navy could be put in these simple words:

"The Navy has nothing to hide from the American people. But let's keep our military secrets to ourselves."

In explaining how to do that, the Secretary said:

What to Avoid

"In the first place, the Navy Department is making what we hope to be a proper distribution of our ships, aircraft and personnel to cope with any situation, should any trouble be forced upon the United States. If that distribution should be made public it would furnish potential enemies with a ready guide for their estimates of the military situation. We have no such help from any potential enemy.

"The arrival or departure, actual or intended of ships and naval personnel, including of course, our valuable Marine Corps, is news. This news, however, if carefully pieced together by foreign observers, would give a very complete picture of the disposition of our fleets, as well as our military personnel.

"It is true, of course, that foreign observers in each particular locality will see and be able to report many such movements. During peacetime they will encounter some delay in making these reports. Should war be declared, mail and cable censorship, together with the monitoring of radio transmitters will result in the discovery and the limiting of these reports.

Don't Help Him or Hurt Us

"It is a noteworthy observation that such details are rarely, if ever, reported by those governments already at war. What a potential enemy doesn't know about us won't help him. Definitely it can't injure us.

"And then there's the problem involving 'secret' technical weapons. Just one point in this regard—the continued reports on the secret nature of one of our newest technical weapons led to revealing the name and location of the manufacturer of this device. Coincident with this lifting of the veil of secrecy there arose the danger of theft and sabotage. This is simply one instance that can be cited. There are hundreds of items which must be protected from the light of publicity until we have made our country secure against all enemies, foreign and domestic. There are plenty of both.

"Every available source of informations leads the Navy Department to believe that our new ships and aircraft are abreast of, if not ahead of, anything abroad.

Wouldn't They Like to Know!

"Foreign powers are daily trying to learn as much detailed information about them as possible. They are not entitled to it. Why make it available to them? It just doesn't make sense.

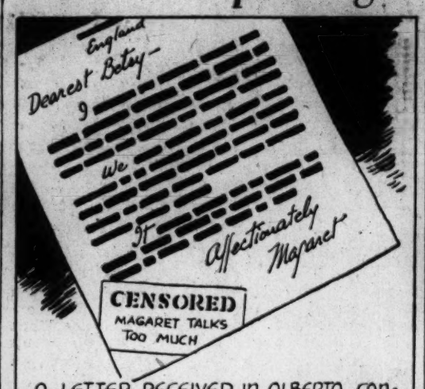
"And it seems a bit naive to tell the agents of foreign powers as much as we ourselves know.

"During the course of the present emergency many people will probably have access to much information pertaining to the Navy's preparations. Some of it, like other confidential Navy matters will probably 'leak' through sources which fail to appreciate the seriousness of our situation and the consequent necessity for caution and some degree of secrecy.

"In this connection it might be worth remembering that a sentence spoken or printed might wreck an arsenal, sink a battleship or destroy the lives of many who are working night and day to make America secure against all enemies, potential or otherwise.

"Instances of leakage will become fewer as the crisis becomes more acute, and therefore, more apparent, even to those, who for one reason or another, have not been able or willing to comprehend its extent to date."

Speaking of Censorship



A LETTER RECEIVED IN ALBERTA, CANADA, WAS CENSORED LIKE THIS

OVER HERE WE OUGHT TO CENSOR SOME OF THESE AUTO HONKERS

OR MIDNIGHT RADIO FANS

OR EVEN THE THOUGHTS OF SOME OF OUR LARGEST AND MOST INFLUENTIAL TAXPAYERS

By a Staff Artist

New Aid Group Is Even Ready To Risk War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Organization of a new non-partisan group, the United Americans, formed to back President Roosevelt's all-out aid to Britain policy, even at the risk of war, was announced here by Orville S. McPherson, publisher of the Kansas City Journal and National Chairman of the body, here today.

Mr. McPherson stressed that the organization was independent of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, headed recently by a fellow newspaper publisher, William Allen White. He had entered the field, he added, because he was convinced that the White Committee was handicapped in the Midwest and the West by a popular belief that it was a "pro-British" group.

"Our purpose," he said, "is to supplement and complement the efforts of the Committee to Aid the Allies by putting the accent where it perhaps more properly belongs—on the defense of America. We are for all-out aid to Britain because that has become the policy of our Government as a matter of national defense, and, further, if the President and Congress take steps which involve us in war, we will absolutely support them 100 per cent."

Mr. McPherson said he was first impelled to enter the field by the response to an editorial he published in the Kansas City Journal on Dec. 30, entitled "Back the President," and calling for the formation of "the President's Loyalty Legion." Within a few weeks, he said, the President's Loyalty Legion had rolled up 36,000 members in the vicinity of Kansas City, while the local White Committee had a membership of about 1,000.

The renaming of the Loyalty Legion and its extension to nation-wide proportions, he said, was at the suggestion of Edward Hart, writer and public relations organizer formerly with the Allied War Relief Fund and the La Guardia-Norris supporters of the Roosevelt campaign. Mr. Hart, who was originally working from New York to launch a supplement to the White Committee, will be Executive Director of the United Americans, and will operate from New York, with eastern offices temporarily in Beekman Towers at Forty-ninth Street and First Avenue.

Britain Moves Defense To Meet Tokyo Threat

By the Associated Press

Far Eastern events reacted today to the growing strength of Britain and the democracies generally in their defensive war against the Triple Axis.

Britain moved powerful bombing squadrons from Singapore to bases northward in Malaya, nearer to Indo-China.

Appointment of Clarence E. Gauss as United States Ambassador to China is seen in Tokyo as evidence of "all-out aid" to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Evidence of a Japanese plan for pushing into the South Seas is reported by Chinese sources to have been found in the wreckage of the plane carrying Admiral Mineo Osumi to Hainan.

RAF Moves North

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Feb. 10 (AP)—Powerful formations of Royal Air Force bombers left Singapore today to reinforce advance air bases in Northern Malaya.

The movement was taken as evidence of the formidable strength developed here in recent months by the combined efforts of the British and Australian Air Forces.

[Bordering on Northern Malaya is the Kingdom of Thailand, which was embroiled with French Indo-China in a border dispute stretching over four months.

Negotiations under Japanese mediation brought an armistice agreement Jan. 31. Far Eastern observers have expressed the belief that, as a price of mediation, Japan would gain concessions expanding its influence southward. Japanese officials have denied any such intention.]

A Ministry of Information statement on the bomber movement said: "Recent increases in the Singapore air strength enabled these transfers to be made for the better protection of other sections of Malaya."

Under a previously announced program, the British undertook to make Singapore a center of land, sea, and air strength capable of quick action to meet British Empire needs in the Southwestern Pacific area.

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Feb. 10 (AP)—Travelers reaching here from Singapore, Britain's great Far Eastern naval base, said that the British have concentrated 90,000 troops there and that extensive land, sea and air defense operations are under way.

They said the 81,235-ton liner Queen Mary had taken a contingent of Australian troops there and that a "large" British fleet was participating in defense maneuvers.

TOKYO, Feb. 10 (AP)—The newspaper Nichi Nichi published a dispatch from Bangkok, Thailand, today reporting that British troops from Singapore were massing along the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula midway between Singapore and the Thailand border.

The dispatch asserted they "evidently are preparing to march toward the border."

It also was reported that British troops from Burma had been concentrated on the Mergui Islands, off the West Coast of the Peninsula southwest of Thailand, since November.

Free French Rally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—An increasing number of French in the Far East are rallying to the standard of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. It is learned here on good authority that the number of volunteers passing through Singapore already amounts to a spectacular total. Volunteers come from French Indo-China, Shanghai, and other parts of the Far East, it is stated.

Establishment of a de Gaulle headquarters in Singapore makes it possible for those wishing to join the forces of Free France to obtain financial assistance and passage to England or wherever their services are needed most. Guy de Schompre, former French Consul-General in Tientsin, is in charge of the Free France office in Singapore. After the fall of France, he proceeded to England and interviewed General de Gaulle, following which he was appointed to his position in the Far East.

According to word reaching Manila from Saigon in French Indo-China, there is a strong de Gaulle movement in progress there. The French in Indo-China, it is believed, are becoming disgusted with the way the Government has been bowing to Japanese demands. The French in Shanghai are said to be outspoken in their distrust of Vichy. Even in Manila, where the French community is relatively small, there exists a pro-de Gaulle organization.

One of the most spectacular incidents in the de Gaulle movement in this part of the world was the recent escape from Indo-China of three French officers in a light airplane which they took from the flying club. They were forced down in the Malayan jungle, but made their way to Singapore.

Tonkin Army Grows

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Feb. 10 (AP)—According to authoritative reports, Japan now has 13,000 troops in Northern Indo-China—7,000 more than the maximum set by the September agreement whereby Japan was granted limited military rights.

The number, it was said, recently was increased by 2,000 infantrymen.

Many of the troops now concentrated in Northern Tonkin Province are there as "replacements" although none of the original force has been removed, authoritative sources said. The number of Japanese warplanes in Indo-China is not known.

In addition, it was indicated that a Japanese naval squadron is lying off Cape St. Jacques, 40 miles southeast of Saigon, while a cruiser and a destroyer are in the Saigon River, here at Saigon.

Another detachment, reported to consist of several warships and several transports, is said to be off Haipong, main port for Northern Indo-China.

All-Out Aid Seen

TOKYO, Feb. 10 (AP)—The newspaper Nichi Nichi said in an editorial yesterday that the appointment of Clarence E. Gauss as United States Ambassador to China presages "all-out" American aid to China in "execution of already determined policies which mark a new if not crucial stage" in American activities in the Far East.

Nichi Nichi said Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson was relieved of his post in the Chinese Provisional Capital because "Chungking became impatient of his lukewarmness.

"He lacks the ability to dispatch diplomatic business of present-day complexity," the editorial added, "wherefore a practical worker if not a schemer, is needed."

Mr. Gauss and Mr. Johnson were directed Feb. 6 to exchange assignments, Mr. Johnson going to the Australian embassy.

Crash Bares Plans

HONG KONG, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Chinese Central News Agency declared yesterday that important documents, exposing a Japanese plan to launch a southward push, were found in the wreckage of a plane in which Admiral Mineo Osumi, Japanese supreme war councilor, was killed in Kwangtung Province, China.

It said booty from the plane included Admiral Osumi's sword, uniform, and papers showing he was bound for the island of Hainan, off the South China Coast, to assume command of a united Japanese South China Seas Fleet preparatory to directing a southward drive.

[It was announced Feb. 8 in Tokyo that Admiral Osumi and six other naval officers, including Rear Admiral Hikojiro Suga, were killed when the plane crashed. The announcement said they were en route from Canton to Hainan on an inspection of the hinese war front. Chinese sources said the plane was shot down.]

Chinese Central News Agency said a second Japanese naval aircraft was shot down, and all the occupants were killed. The news agency said the second plane was shot down Feb. 7 and that the number of occupants and scene of the incident were not known.

Navy Parley Denied

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10 (AP)—United States naval officials denied today a report printed in the Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi that Admiral Thomas Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, had called a conference of American naval officers in the Far East.

Admiral Hart is in Manila.

Ecuador Steps Up Defense Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUITO, Ecuador — Citizens throughout the Republic have been called to renewed service in the National Guard, and Ecuador is building up its air and naval forces. President Arroyo del Rio has also decreed resumption of pre-military instruction in all educational institutions, from primary schools to universities.

National Guard training is for selected lists of citizens. It will be given each Sunday. In the schools and colleges there will be three hours' instruction each Thursday. The Army will provide the instructors.

The executive lead has come at a time when Ecuadoreans are working spontaneously for improved military preparation. Some of the fervor has been aroused by the Amazon frontier dispute with Peru, but the Government and national leaders are more concerned with filling the Ecuadorean gaps in general American security.

A National Defense Junta has been organized here in Quito. Under its auspices several public demonstrations occurred. Interest in the frontier dispute has been exploited, but the principal objective, apparently attained, is to awaken popular co-operation in long-term national defense. The majority of provincial n unicipalities have made 1941 budget contributions to the central government for defense.

South Carolina Indians Join Boy Scout Troop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C.—South Carolina's first Indian Boy Scout troop has been organized at the Catawba Reservation near here and has been officially assigned to membership in the Palmetto Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America. Sponsors of the new unit are the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and the Rock Hill Rotary Club.

C. L. Noblitt is Chairman of the troop, and Willard M. Hayes, Principal of the Reservation school, is Scoutmaster. A den of cubs, the Scout group for smaller boys, also has been formed at the Reservation.

Mrs. Willkie Calls First Radiocast Last She'll Make

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie, in her "first and last time on the air," asserted that democracy would find ways to make itself invincible.

"The keystone to any defense is the spirit of the people," the wife of the defeated Republican presidential candidate, said. "The first line of attack against the democracies is always an attack on the spirit. Our first job of defense is to see that all groups, creeds and races realize their dependence on each other. An attack on any one group is an attack on us all."

Mrs. Willkie participated in the first of a series of national broadcasts sponsored by the Active Citizens League and carried by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The program was devoted to the question "What can women do to help in the present crisis?"

"Once we understand, women give themselves without counting the cost," Mrs. Willkie said. "May we sanely, quietly, unemotionally reach that understanding quickly. The Dictators are not waiting. The question of what kind of a world our children will live in, is being asked us now. Now, we must answer it.

"My faith in the men and women of the country makes it possible for me to face the future without fear, without defeatism, in spite of the great difficulties which I know lie ahead.

"I know that we will not let our children down; that we will see that they inherit the world where the spirit of men is free, where it is recognized as holy. I know that democracy is on the march again, that we are the strong in spirit and will become the strong in works."

Mrs. Willkie said later "I'm not going to inflict my voice on people any more. I have heard it on records, and I know how it sounds."

Mrs. Roosevelt's 'Homesteader' View

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed here that persons on Government homestead projects could best benefit from increased defense activity by obtaining jobs near-by and remaining on the projects.

The First Lady, here for a lecture, said in an interview that the homesteads "may profit very much by defense work near-by."

Mrs. Roosevelt was a leader in establishing in West Virginia three such Federally-financed homestead projects.

New Tanker Is Launched For Standard Oil of N. J.

HESTER, Pa., Feb. 10 (AP)—The motor ship Esso Williamsburg was launched at the yards of the Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Company. Saturday.

The 521-foot vessel, designed to carry oil from the southwestern United States oil fields to refineries on the east coast, was christened by Mrs. Guy Wellman, wife of an official of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, for which company the vessel was built.

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Willkie: Lend Bill Is 'Must'; Sees Aid Vital to U. S. Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Home from his aerial odyssey, Wendell L. Willkie was preparing today to testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington that American aid to Britain is the safest way to keep the United States out of war.

Deeply moved by the findings of his inquiry-packed 10 days in England, Mr. Willkie on his arrival at La Guardia Field early yesterday, concluded a 7,459-mile Pan-American Airways' proving flight which began at Lisbon, Portugal, three days ago.

Convinced before he left for England that the lend-lease bill, with certain modifications, was a "must" undertaking in the national defense program, Mr. Willkie returned with this conviction even more firmly fixed, he declared. He said he was eager to lay his conclusions before the Senate Committee. A message from Senator Walter R. George (D) of Georgia, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman, which was handed to him in San Juan, P. R., suggested tomorrow for his testimony.

Mr. Willkie said his remarks will be based on an eight-hour conference with Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister; Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary; Maj. Clement R. Atlee, Lord Privy Seal representing labor, and Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production. His visit to Ireland, he said, had been to get "certain supplemental ideas."

His 18-hour-a-day routine was less than half devoted to official contacts, however, Mr. Willkie explained, asserting that he had talked with "literally thousands of persons totally unassociated with the government." He insisted he heard "no talk at all in Britain of either expecting, anticipating or suggesting that the United States become an active ally as far as war is concerned."

As for British morale, he continued, "the British people are united as I didn't believe it possible for a nation to be united in a determinatioan to survive."

Mr. Willkie issued a statement from his Hotel Commodore offices shortly after his arrival.

"Apparently the issue is being drawn by some on the basis that if the United States gives aid to Britain we may become involved in war, while if we do not, we can remain at peace," the statement said.

"That is a wholly unrealistic statement of the issue. In my judgment, if we do give aid to Britain, we are likely to stay out of war, while if we do not give aid to Britain we shall probably become involved in war.

Any amplification, he said, would come in his testimony before the Senate Committee. His observations on his spectacular visit to the battle front also are expected to be disclosed in his speech at the National Republic Club, Lincoln Day dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Wednesday night.

Huge Land Planes To Replace Clippers

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Huge new-type land planes now under construction will supplant trans-Atlantic clippers under a plan of Pan American Airways.

Juan T. Trippe, President of the company, announced the projected substitution upon his arrival here on the trail-blazing Dixie Clipper, which brought Wendell L. Willkie from Europe.

Although declining to give details, Mr. Trippe said he hoped to see the land aircraft in service by next year.

He termed "entirely successful" the experimental route followed by the Dixie Clipper, which flew from Lisbon to Bolama, Portuguese Guinea, on the west Coast of Africa; thence to Trinidad, Puerto Rico, and New York. Its approval by the Civil Aeronautics Board is awaited before all westbound clippers use it.

The Dixie Clipper covered the distance—7,459 miles—in 52 hours and 34 minutes flying time.

Closed Shop and More Pay Sought of General Motors

On the labor front the United Automobile Workers yesterday recommended that a union shop be sought in forthcoming negotiations with General Motors Corporation on a new contract.

The proposal, which would provide that membership in the Congress of Industrial Organizations Union within 30 days should be a condition of employment, was approved unanimously at a meeting of delegates from all General Motors local unions.

An attack on the umpire system of arbitrating certain disputes was climaxed by rejection of a move to eliminate this form of mediation.

Delegates also approved proposals demanding a 10-cent-an-hour bonus for night work, time and a half for Saturday work, and establishment of machinery to hear complaints on speed-up.

It was indicated the U. A. W.-C. I. O. also would ask the Corporation to grant a general wage increase, recognition of the shop steward system, and more liberal compensation for drafted workers.

All proposals will be submitted to the Union's General Motors Council.

The proposal to ask increased wages came at the same time the Corporation announced that in 1940 its hourly-rated employees received "the highest average annual earnings" in its history.

Announcing a 1940 pay roll for the entire Corporation of $492,246,017, General Motors' statement placed the average income for regularly employed hourly-rated workers at $1,804, compared to $1,503 for 1939.

R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. President, told delegates that "after payment of taxes, General Motors' profit for 1940 stands at $195,000,000—a gain of more than $7,000,000 over 1939, which in itself wasn't such a bad year." He added that "these facts more than justify the request for a general wage increase.

Washington—A Labor Board order on Feb. 8 to the International Harvester Company to disband what the Board said were "company-dominated" unions at six plants brought new efforts to settle a strike of 6,500 company workers in a dispute over seniority rights and wage increases.

The Board's order, answering charges filed by the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.), also told the Company to "cease efforts to interfere" with organization activities of its employees.

"Company-dominated" unions were ordered disestablished at two International Harvester plants in Chicago and one each at Rock Falls, Ill., Rock Island, Ill., East Moline, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis.

At Chicago, Grant Oakes, Chairman of the F. E. W. O. C., said: "We shall immediately petition the Company for recognition as the bargaining agent in all plants." He said the Board's order opened the way "for the complete unionization of 25,000 Harvester workers" if the Company abided by the decision.

The Company's Chicago tractor-manufacturing plant, which has a large Government defense order, is idle because of the strike. The Labor Department's conciliation service, which has attempted to bring about an accord, sent a representative to Chicago with directions to renew peace efforts.

Detroit—Officials of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) announced that the membership of its Hudson Motor Car Company local Union had voted down a strike proposal and agreed to accept the results of negotiation. The Union, which had filed a formal notice of intention to strike, charged the Company with discrimination in discharges.

New York — An arbitration agreement prohibiting strikes or lockouts in the local and long-distance trucking industry for the next two years was accepted Feb. 9 by representatives of three employer associations and three locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Hugh E. Sheridan, an employer who also has been a truck driver holding a union card, was selected by unanimous vote of the unions and employer groups to serve as impartial chairman.

He will pass on all disputes that the unions and the operators cannot settle through direct negotiations, and his decisions will be binding.

The unions are forbidden in the agreement to call a strike on their own account against any of the signatories, but they will retain the right to refuse to allow their members to pass through picket lines on strike-bound jobs, provided advance notice is given the impartial chairman.

Bayonne, N. J.—Walter Mugford, field organizer for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union of America (C. I. O.), announced agreement on a one-year contract by Local 422 with the Electro-Dynamic Works, a subsidiary of the Electric Boat Company.

Hancock, Mich.—A threatened strike at the Quincy Mining Company has been postponed for 90 days pending negotiations in Washington to increase the price of copper.

At a meeting of the Quincy Copperworkers' Union (C. I. O.), the no-strike vote was taken by representatives of the 500 mine workers.

New York—Three of the five employer associations in the $350,000,000-a-year dress industry reached a tentative agreement on a new collective bargaining contract with the Dress Joint Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (A. F. of L.)

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Regional Director of the Social Security Board, said she hoped that a full settlement of the dispute, embracing all the associations, would be reached by Feb. 14, the expiration date of the present agreement. Negotiations affect 85,000 workers in 2,100 dressmaking shops.

Julius Hochman, General Manager of the Union, reported that the popular-priced dress manufacturers group, the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers and the United Popular Dress Manufacturers Association, had agreed with the Union on all major provisions of the proposed contract, including measures "to enforce efficient management."

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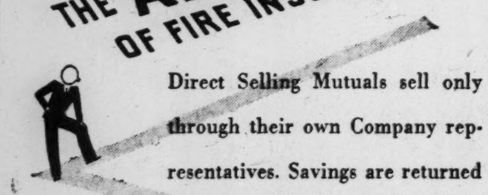

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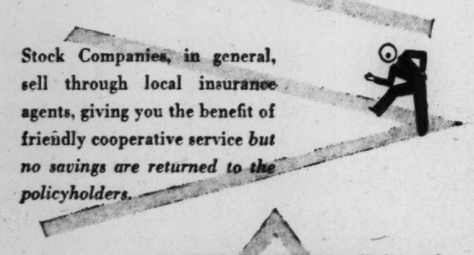

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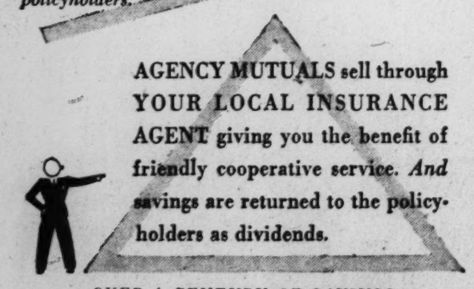

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Winant Says Democracy Must Win the Peace Too

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Democracy will win the war, but it must then "conquer the peace," and this victory will be possible only by finding a common basis of world-citizenship and by "accepting far-reaching and progressive social change," in the opinion of John G. Winant, Ambassador-designate to the Court of St. James's.

Mr. Winant, who was three times Republican Governor of New Hampshire, then Chairman of the Social Security Board and is still Director of the International Labor Office, addressed nearly 1,000 members and guests of the New York City League of Women Voters at the Commodore Hotel on Feb. 8.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the American republics, who also spoke, described two new plans for the improvement of Pan-American trade. One called for the formation in the United States of a merchandizing service to advise exporters from other American republics on United States markets; the other will inaugurate a series of merchandizing studies in Latin America to inform American exporters of needs and tastes south of the Rio Grande.

In his first public address since appointment as Ambassador, Mr. Winant, who said he was speaking as a Director of the International Labor Office, declared the present war was a battle "of and for social principles," and that "foreign policy today cannot and should not be considered apart from social and economic policy."

"War came to the democracies when they still had thousands of unemployed," he said. "It found them holding out little promise to the young or to the old, with poor living conditions, with tired faith. The fascist promise of work and hope fell on fertile ground under these conditions; it contributed to division within the House of Democracy."

Democracy must be made into something worth defending, Mr. Winant stressed, and this, he said, can be done by building a world of tomorrow based upon social justice and economic security.

"In the national field," he added, "equal co-operation of labor and industry with government in planning and executing national defense policies is a strengthening factor which enables democracy to mobilize its forces more completely. It cannot fail to increase the productive capacity of America."

Mr. Winant urged Americans not to begin their great task with a sense of defeat, but to have faith in their institutions and abilities to adapt the American way of life "to the challenge of today and to the greater challenge of tomorrow." Organizations like the International Labor Office and the League of Women Voters, he stressed, can do their part in planning social policy, adjusting war strains, and building an intelligent public opinion to mobilize and sustain democracy.

Curtailed Program for WPA Linked to Jobs on Defense

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee, recommending a $375,000,000 WPA fund to last until July 1, told Congress today that industrial expansion arising from defense needs would cut deeply into relief grants.

The Committee approved a curtailed program which would permit WPA employment to drop to 1,300,000 persons in June. The previous low of 1,455,977 was reached in August, 1937.

Exactly the sum President Roosevelt recommended, the appropriation will supplement a $975,650,000 fund which Congress allocated last year for the first eight months of the current fiscal year.

Altogether, the total of $1,350,650,000 was $120,000,000 below the year's needs when estimated last spring by F. C. Harrington, former WPA Commissioner.

Customs Bureau Refunds

The relief money was contained in a $388,140,000 deficiency appropriation bill. The largest other amount was $11,800,000 for Customs Bureau refunds. The Public Health Service was given $525,000 to co-ordinate public health work between military reservation authorities and local health officials.

Explaining the relief appropriation and its provisions for curtailed WPA employment, the Committee said:

"The decrease has been brought about by the increase in industrial production in connection with the defense program and the consequent rise in manufacturing employment and the decrease in unemployment.

"All of this industrial program should attract many more of the workers on the Work Projects Administration program. There is no doubt that there will be further declines in unemployment and substantial and rapid increases in employment."

Careful Review Promised

At the same time, it appeared that the WPA appropriation for the 12 months beginning next July 1 might be held to $975,000,000. The Committee said:

"When the program for the full fiscal year 1942 comes before the Committee for consideration a careful review will be made of all the factors, existing and projected, that will bear on that fiscal year.

"The present projected estimate for the 12 months of 1942 is $975,000,000 which will provide an average employment on Work Projects Administration during these 12 months of between 1,200,000 and 1,300,000 workers."

Girl Scout Leader To Visit Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Mrs. Arethusa F. G. Leigh-White, Director of the World Bureau of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, will make a 95-day good-will tour of Girl Scouting centers in Central and South America under auspices of the Girl Scouts of America and with the co-operation of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, it was announced.

Mrs. Leigh-White, who will make her trip entirely by air, will leave Miami, Fla., on Feb. 12 for Havana, whence she will go to Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, British Guiana, Brazil, Chile, the Argentine, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Jamaica. She will return to New York, where she has established a Western Hemisphere Center for the World Bureau, on May 18.

The aim of her trip is to bring the Girl Scout and Girl Guide organizations in the various countries she visits into closer co-operation with one another and to assist in the expansion of Girl Scouting to meet the increasing demand by girls of all nations to take part in the activities of the movement.

Tacoma Bridge Agent Sentenced to Prison

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 10 (AP)—Hallett R. French was sentenced to not more than 15 years in prison for keeping premiums on $800,000 worth of insurance issued on the Tacoma Narrows Bridge, which collapsed in a gale last November and failing to tell his company about the policy.

Superior Judge Malcolm Douglas ignored Mr. French's tearful pleas for leniency as well as a petition signed by 100 businessmen, some of whom appeared in court, requesting leniency. Mr. French pleaded guilty.

Mr. French said he had returned about $17,500 in premiums he had withheld to the Merchants Fire Assurance Company of New York.

Gaucho in Washington After 16,500-Mile Canter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Marcelino Soule, Argentine gaucho, rode a small pony into Washington Feb. 8, ending a 16,500-mile horseback trek from Buenos Aires. He left Argentina July 27, 1938. Senor Soule told newspapermen he intended to present his horse to President Roosevelt, and get an automobile to take him back to Buenos Aires.

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Van Devanter Acted on Wide List of Cases

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Willis Van Devanter, who passed on here, Feb. 8, had been Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1910 to 1937.

Chief Justice Hughes paid tribute today to Justice Van Devanter at the opening of Supreme Court. "With deep grief" he announced the passing.

"Learned in the law, he brought to this bench the special qualifications of a wide judicial experience and his service here was of exceptional distinction. He was a man of sterling character and of rare sagacity, a wise counselor and a faithful friend," said the Chief Justice.

Appointed to the Supreme Court by President Taft, he left the court under provisions of the statute permitting justices over 70 who had served 10 years to retire at full pay of $20,000 a year.

The retirement of Justice Van Devanter, who had frequently voted against New Deal legislation, came shortly before the defeat of President Roosevelt's plan to add new Justices to the court.

Congress had been engaged in a controversy over the proposal when Justice Van Devanter on May 18, 1937, wrote Mr. Roosevelt that he planned to retire the following June 2.

Since his retirement, the Justice had spent a large part of his time at his farm near Ellicott City, Md. He also spent several weeks presiding over the Federal District Court at New York City and traveled somewhat.

President Benjamin Harrison made him a Justice of the Wyoming Supreme Court in 1889; President McKinley named him an Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, attached to the Department of the Interior, in 1897; President Theodore Roosevelt gave him a Federal Circuit Judgeship in 1903 and President Taft promoted him to the Supreme Court in 1910. He began his duties on the high bench in January, 1911.

The opinions he delivered over the more than a quarter century which he spent there, covered a wide range of intricate legal questions.

Among his earlier findings were decisions upholding the federal safety appliance act for interstate railroads, and indorsing the power of Congress to fix the liability of common carriers for injuries to employees engaged in interstate commerce.

Library Exchange Does Fine Work In Rural Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Many persons in Alabama commend the Birmingham News Company for the establishment four years ago of the Library Exchange.

The Exchange was established for the purpose of placing books in school libraries or rural sections of the State with the hope that they might become the nucleuses of public libraries of the future. Artemus Calloway is the Library Exchange Director.

In the four years of its activity the exchange has grown steadily, having distributed 7,000 books the first year, about 19,000 the second, and at the close of the fourth it had given out 108,000 books.

The Exchange receives its volumes from donors who pass on the books they no longer wish to keep in their home libraries to the Library Exchange. Almost any type of book is acceptable except text books on arithmetic, algebra, geometry, Latin and foreign language books of a kind no longer in use in Alabama schools.

There is no expenses involved in this work except that of the Birmingham News and the Birmingham News-Herald newspapers, and that is in the form of space given the project for the purpose of explaining the work and soliciting the books. The work is no expense to the libraries benefited.

Reed Smoot

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Former United States Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, who passed on here yesterday, had gained national prominence as co-author of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act.

Born in Lalt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 10, 1862, he was one of the 12 Apostles of the Mormon Church at the time of his election to the Senate in 1903.

During his 30-year tenure in the Senate which ended in 1933, the Republican Senator became Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee.

In 1929 he joined in preparing the Smoot-Hawley bill and piloted it through the Senate single-handedly until it became law in 1930.

He was defeated in his campaign for re-election in November, 1932, by Elbert Duncan Thomas, a Democrat, in the Democratic landslide of that year.

North Carolina Acts— Thanksgiving Nov. 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina will fall in line with President Roosevelt and observe Thanksgiving Day on the third, instead of the fourth, Thursday in November this year, it was announced here by Gov. J. Melville Broughton. He had previously stated that he would make his intentions in this matter known early in his administration, in order that Thanksgiving events might be planned early.

In both 1939 and 1940, Gov. Clyde R. Hoey declined to change the date for North Carolina's Thanksgiving Day.

Tin Pan Alley in High C-ierra

United States Department of the Interior

Not New but It's Great Sport

There is hardly a youngster who has not at some time borrowed a large household pan to substitute for the sled in a try at sliding down some incline. For 10 years in Yosemite National Park, California, winter visitors of all sizes have been doing what this happy Miss is doing. It might be said that slipping down this "tin pan alley" in the High Sierra Mountains is an all-American event; and perhaps it rates a panegyric when it comes to describing its fun.

Hope of Civilization Linked To English-Speaking League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—In a league of English-speaking peoples lies the only hope for the future of mankind and the advancement of civilization, according to Commander T. D. Galbraith, R. N., a member of Parliament and the British Purchasing Commission in this country.

The British people receive their great inspiration of courage in this war from their belief that there never was a more clear-cut issue between right and wrong, Commander Galbraith said in an address before a luncheon sponsored by the Namesake Towns Committee of the United States here on Feb. 8.

The luncheon was to mark the opening of a campaign to promote closer relationships between American and British cities and towns of the same name and to report on "adoption" by American communities of the crews of the 50 the Royal Navy, and which were the Royal Navy, and which were renamed by the British Admiralty for American namesakes of British towns.

Commander Galbraith voiced the gratitude of the British people for the American destroyers and commented on the morale of the English populace.

"They wish nothing for themselves," he said, "but to be allowed to live their own lives in their own land under their own laws and free from the shadow of fear which has been hanging over them these last few years; they know their victory will be not theirs alone, but will once again restore liberty and independence to all the conquered nations and give back justice to the peoples of Italy and Germany, too.

"Most of all they are sustained by the belief that they have behind them the full moral and material support of America.

"Is it not possible that when this war is over that spirit will lead the world to the peace of liberty and justice through a league of the English-speaking peoples, extended to inclose those small but very democratic nations of Europe whose rule is based on liberty and whose politics are framed on the freely-expressed opinions of their peoples? In the coming together in that way the English-speaking peoples, it seems to me, lies the only hope for the future of mankind and the advancement of civilization."

Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Commandant of the Third Naval District, declared that Americans were not pessimistic about the outcome of the war, and that "there will always be an England."

Other speakers were Whitelaw Reid, member of the London Bureau of the Herald Tribune; Sholto Watt, Canadian newspaperman; and Mrs. E. W. B. Sim.

A. F. of L. Proposes New Amendments To Labor Law Under Revamped NLRB

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Reorganization of the National Labor Relations Board has made unnecessary several procedural amendments previously sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, but a new list has been drawn up, a spokesman for the Executive Council of that group said here yesterday.

The proposed amendments would, the spokesman said:

1. Increase the membership of the Labor Board from three to five members, even though the A. F. of L. was represented as being satisfied with the attitude of a majority of the present board.

2. Revise the present unit rule so that any craft union, already operating within an industrial plant, could decide for itself whether it would be included in an election called to select a bargaining agency for the plant or industry.

3. Give a union the right to appeal directly to the courts from the Board's decision on any representation case, such as the ruling that longshoremen on the entire Pacific Coast should vote as one unit in choosing a bargaining agency.

4. Prevent the Board's upsetting what the A. F. of L. considers bona fide contracts between union and employer.

5. Compel the Board to recognize a union as a bargaining agency for one year, once it had been designated, and thus prevent too frequent elections.

6. Require the Board to designate a bargaining agency within 30 days after an election, even though the losing union entered a protest against the conduct of the election.

The spokesman said the proposed amendments substantially in this form would be approved by the Executive Council, but added that the Federation had not yet sounded out the Roosevelt Administration on its present attitude toward amending the labor law.

The council's two-week midwinter meeting starts tomorrow.

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Buy Bond

President Lauds Scouts' Role in Democracy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—America's Boy Scouts heard their Honorary President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, declare Feb. 8 that the Nation had adopted the Scout motto, "Be Prepared," for a national policy, since "the United States must be strong if our free way of life is to be maintained."

Participating in commemoration of the thirty-first anniversary of the founding of the Boy Scouts organization, President Roosevelt spoke over the three major national radio networks from the White House. More than 1,500,000 Scouts celebrated the anniversary all last week with special activities.

"In this grave hour national defense dominates the heart and mind and soul of America," the President said. "The Government must take the major responsibility since it alone represents all of the people acting in concert. But the Government cannot and should not preempt those fields of private endeavor that have become an indispensable part of the life of America."

Scout Aid Pledged

Immediately after the President spoke, Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, pledged that the Scouts would "do all in our power to make our contribution to strengthening and invigorating democracy."

Walter W. Head, Boy Scout President, reported that 1,391,873 boys and men were affiliated with the Scout movement.

The President spoke as follows:

Fellow Scouts:

The record of your achievements during the past year, as reported by Mr. Head, is something of which we can all be proud. I am most favorably impressed with the scope and magnitude of the emergency service training program now being developed by the Boy Scouts of America.

The Boy Scouts of today are approaching manhood at a grave hour in the world's history. Recent events have threatened the security of free men everywhere, and the democratic way of life is being challenged in many parts of the world. The United States must be strong if our free way of life is to be maintained, and for our national policy we, as a nation, have adopted the motto of the Boy Scout organization—Be Prepared.

Future of Democracy

In many ways the Boy Scouts have sought to emulate the deeds of the early American pioneers who subdued the wilderness and established on a new-found continent a better human society. But it is not primarily for more physical feats that the Boy Scout movement has won the high praise and the esteem of the American people. It is rather because the Boy Scouts have dedicated themselves to the development of those qualities of character and citizenship upon which the future of our democracy rests.

In this grave hour national defense dominates the heart and mind and soul of America. The Government must take the major responsibility since it alone represents all of the people acting in concert. But the Government cannot and should not preempt those fields of private endeavor which have become an indispensable part of life in America.

You who are members of the Boy Scouts have a great opportunity in your organization to do your part in this great task. In your Scout troops you have the opportunity to develop the type of leadership and group co-operation which is so greatly needed in a democracy such as ours. You have opportunities in your Scouting program to develop those physical and mental qualities upon which the survival of a self-governing community depends.

Contribution to Nation

The Boy Scouts have made and will continue to make an important contribution to the welfare of America's young manhood. The Boy Scouts have always responded generously when called into action in the service of their communities and their fellow citizens. The nation is confident that the Boy Scouts stand ready to contribute to the national welfar in these critical hours.

It follows, therefore, that I am proud of what you have done and are doing—and proud of what I know you will do in playing your part in our American defense.

Starke, Fla., Example Of '41 'Boomtown'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Starke, nearest town to the Army's Camp Blanding, is a 1941 version of a motion picture boomtown. Within the past five months the population of this sleepy hamlet has risen from 1,500 to more than 5,000 with drastic results and dire strains.

Every spare room has become a home for two or more newcomers, housekeeping has been set up in many garages; and there are many other odd shifts in domestic lines. Every available space is rented in Starke, and workmen are driving to every town near by, traveling 60 to 150 miles to and from work at the camp.

Very little was done to meet the emergency until people began to pour in from every State in the Union, wanting housing. Starke is seven miles from Camp Blanding where 14,000 officers and men are now encamped, and there are 20,000 civilian workers who must be housed and fed. Of the Army people, 1,200 are officers, the majority married, bringing new families to Florida.

An attempt to try out parking meters is planned, and a new rule forbids school pupils to roam the streets. The post office is swamped and the number of employees has been doubled.

Nickel to Park All Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DANVILLE, Va. — Because of pilfering from parked automobiles in the City-owned free parking lot here, the City has decided to levy a fee on all motorists using it. For a nickel a car owner can park all day, or at the rate of two cents an hour. Receipts will pay a watchman and provide sufficient money to meet the cost of liability insurance.

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"Bill, it's fortunate you made me realize that it CAN happen here."

Optimism is a splendid trait—when it is justified. However, a person who refuses to seriously consider unpleasant possibilities is a gambler rather than an optimist.

A pertinent illustration of this was New England's nonchalant attitude toward windstorms—until September, 1938. "It can't happen here," was the prevailing feeling.

You know what happened!

The hurricane revealed the genuine optimists, a group of property owners who continued to face the future optimistically because they had thoughtfully considered and wisely accepted the advice of an expert insurance adviser, who said, "It *can* happen here."

If you ask your Hartford Agent to insure you the NEW* way, he will first determine every loss which can happen in your individual home or business setup. His experience enables him to decide which *can* be serious if they occur. And, with this "can-be-serious" group as a basis, he will plan insurance to soundly protect you at minimum cost.

When you accept his NEW* way insurance plan you will know what *can* happen and know, too, that you are fully prepared for it.

That is real optimism — *it is justified!*

It is easy to locate your Hartford Agent, who, incidentally, can serve you in ways you have probably never realized. Just call Western Union, for which there is no charge, and say, "I'd like the name of the local Hartford Agent." Get acquainted with him—call him today.

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Libya Believed Only Stepping Stone

By Harold G. Layeock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE BRITISH IMPERIAL FORCES AT BENGASI, Feb. 10—The feeling grows here that the Fascist forces fleeing along the North African seaboard are only a minor impediment in the British strategy of encircling the mightier Nazi foe.

Italians at Bengasi have been time and again completely ignored by the Australians as though they are just an inevitable part of the desert landscape which had to be flung aside.

The manner in which the troops went to work at Bengasi is evidenced by the fact that to reduce possibilities of a long siege and wasteful battle the British force with an armored formation undertook a 130 mile dash in 30 hours through a choking sandstorm across North Africa's most inhospitable wilderness.

Stealing down from Bomba inland to El Mechili they broke up a brief Italian stand on the green slopes of the Akhdar Range and then rolled down onto the desert behind, pushing westward to the coast of the Gulf of Sirta south of Bengasi.

The Australian infantry, plodding on hatless through coastal victories at Derna and Cyrene came on the city with the Italians flying under the guns of British tanks southward.

Bengasi is a fine base for larger attacks. Administrative center of Italy's most prolific colony, Cyrenica, it has been relatively well preserved since Britain's military coup obviated the destructive employment of artillery and R. A. F. and naval bombardment, and at the same time prevented extensive sabotage from the Italian side. Nestling in its fresh greeness, little damaged and still full of civilian life, it has been a rare tonic for men who have eaten sand and tramped through battered dust-laid villages for weeks.

The Italian position is now highly uncomfortable in Tripoli, sandwiched between the uncertainty of General Weygand's intentions and the possibility that the British will swing along at their present momentum and clean up North Africa completely.

Already British Imperial forces are 150 miles beyond Bengasi at El Agheila, leaving large numbers of captives, including generals, in their wake.

Tripoli looms ahead—truly far ahead, but distance is no longer a matter to an army that can seize Bengasi many days before the world knows they are anywhere approaching it. Highest tribute to the work done in the Mediterranean by the Royal Australian Navy was paid by Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, British Naval Commander in the Mediterranean, through Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia, when the Admiral and Mr. Menzies inspected units of the fleet at Alexandria.

Addressing his men Mr. Menzies said:

"I shall have no better story to take back to Britain than that describing your performance in the Mediterranean in the past 12 months. I am certain no country's leader has ever listened to more generous praise than that Admiral Cunningham gave you while coming out on the launch. Your deeds make a splendid story. Very frequently in those black months, not long ago, the War Cabinet would meet in Australia with all members feeling pretty low. But time and time again Admiral Sir R. M. Colvin,—First Naval member of the Commonweal Naval Board—would come smiling in with fresh news of your deeds.

"It was a splendid tonic. Australia, though a young country, can produce sailors as good as they make them. Australia is proud of what you are doing."

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RAF Bombs French Cities In Series of Daylight Raids

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—British bomber formations, escorted by fighters, attacked Dunkirk and Boulogne in a daylight sweep today, an official announcement said, and shot down two German planes.

Earlier, the Air Ministry announced that British planes torpedoed an "enemy" destroyer off the coast of Norway and bombed oil tanks at Flushing, in the Netherlands, during daylight raids Feb. 9.

The Ministry said a "small force" of Royal Air Force bombers also attacked "objectives in Northwest Germany in the early hours of this morning."

[Informed sources in Berlin said British bombers which penetrated Northern Germany were kept from military targets by antiaircraft fire.]

A small force of bombers attacked industrial targets in Mannheim, Germany, on the night of Feb. 8, the Air Ministry said, and single planes bombed objectives at the Nazi-occupied ports of Rotterdam and Flushing during daylight hours.

Two Spitfires raided the Calais area across the Channel Feb. 9, the Ministry said. One was said to have "shot up" an enemy antiaircraft position in a field and to have machine-gunned troops. Both were said to have raked ships.

Air raiders meanwhile gave Britain a relatively quiet week end, with London undergoing two bombless alarms Feb. 9, one after dark.

A German bomber was reported shot down off the Essex Coast.

The Air Ministry said no bombs fell during daylight Feb. 9, although there was some air activity on the east and southeast coasts.

Attack on Iceland

BERLIN, Feb. 10 (AP)—The German High Command stated that its Air Force attacked a British airport at Reykjavik, Iceland, and had sunk 24,500 tons of merchant shipping off the Coast of Portugal.

[Reykjavik is approximately 1,000 miles from German air bases in Norway. Ships attacked in the Atlantic were said to have been approximately 300 miles off the Portuguese coast.]

[n London the German warplane attack on British forces in Iceland was described by an authoritative source here as "one of their periodical reconnaissance trips, which they make about once a month."]

The German High Command said armed reconnaissance planes made the attack on Iceland, machine-gunning an airport.

The ships attacked were said to have been in a convoy "protected by warships."

Besides the 24,500 tons reported sunk, four other ships were damaged and the convoy was dispersed, the German High Command claimed.

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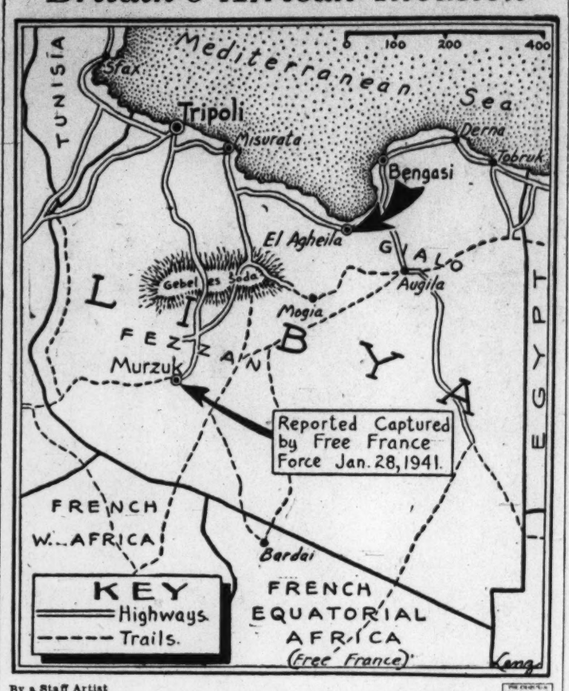
Britain's African Invasion



By a Staff Artist

Drive Against Italians Outlined

Black arrow on map shows point which British Imperial troops are reported to have reached after capture of Bengasi in Libya. The map also shows the road system of the hinterland which may be used by the British if the Italians show resistance on the main coast road from Bengasi to Tripoli.

Graziani Choice: Another Stand Or French Camps in Africa

Continued from Page 1

bile road connects with the previously mentioned routes.

Thus the Italians may ever expect future encircling drives by motorized and mechanized columns on the right flank. These are not happy expectancies even to the most determined.

Finally, the Italian rear is blocked by the Tunisian-Algerian frontier of French North Africa. Is Gen. Maxime Weygand friend or foe? Can Italian troops do better in a last stand than they have previously done? These are questions for Marshal Graziani to ask himself while he ponders over the one remaining solution—to march his command westward across the border and seek shelter in French internment camps. Unless Germany can offer appreciable reinforcement, which does not appear humanly possible, there are no other answers.

As nearly as can be determined from the news, Marshal Graziani is outnumbered in infantry divisions by three to one, his air arm is overmatched and his mechanized force demoralized.

Nevertheless, the difficulties of further penetration into Libya by the Army of the Nile, should not be minimized. General Wavell's troops have an enormous task before them if he decides to push on, although they are reported to be already advancing as far as El Agheila.

It should be realized that General Wavell's plan of campaign for the Army of the Nile has been no startling innovation of a so-called "new" type of warfare. He followed the principles of surprise, offensive, economy of force, objective, movement, security, simplicity, mass and co-operation. There are no others. It is in the application that his brilliance as a commander and student of war has come to full flower.

Not the least of his qualities has been the ability to organize, train, and endow his command with the will to push on beyond the limit of endurance and never to let a beaten foe have an instant's surcease from pursuit. There lies the genius of troop leadership.

Today Italy's African Empire, which first took shape in 1911 when it wrested Libya by arms from Turkey, lies in ruins. In 63 days the Army of the Nile has swept 650 miles along the Mediterranean seacoast from its base at Matruh, winning in turn Sidi Barrani, Solum, Bardia, Tobruk, Derna and Bengasi, to the southern dip of the Gulf of Sirte.

Marshal Graziani's vaunted army no longer exists as a cohesive force, more than 125,000 are prisoners, a few—comparatively—are dead and wounded. Fifteen divisions he retains perhaps in shape to fight. General Wavell's Army of the Nile, under Sir Maitland Wilson, has completed a campaign which will go down in history.

At the same time General Wavell has launched subsidiary campaigns in East Africa; three drives to expedite the ruin of Italian rule in Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Somaliland. These are of minor military import in the African picture, for the Italian forces in that area, already cut off from any possibility of supply by sea and air, were doomed when Marshal Graziani broke. They are of major strategic value however. News of the British African drives penetrates everywhere through African desert and jungle and into Asia.

On the square at Marrakesh, in the suks of Damascus, along the camel-lines at Peshawar on bearded lips the whisper runs; "Inshallah" "the British Raj lives on." The aboriginal tom-toms are booming it from the Niger to the New Zealand bush. The propaganda value of all this cannot be gainsaid.

British Third of Way to Tripoli

CAIRO, Feb. 10 (AP)—Advance British mechanized forces, skirting the Gulf of Sidra beyond Bengasi, were reported almost one-third of the 600 miles to Tripoli, and military observers saw increasing indications today they might drive on for a showdown fight with Italy's last North African forces.

[Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Count Ciano's Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, said yesterday Marshal Rodolfo Graziani might fight it out with the British along a defense line at the edge of the desert east of Tripoli, perhaps with strong reinforcements from Italy.]

Occupation by British troops of the little barracks town of El Agheila, reported in a General Headquarters communiqué yesterday, placed Gen. Sir Charles P. Wavel's advance forces 180 miles southwest of Bengasi.

From El Agheila, the road to Tripoli crosses the Sirtica Desert, then enters Tripolitania, Libya's westernmost province.

Get "Electric Whiskers"

In these advanced operations and in the cleanup around Bengasi, the British reported capturing an army commander, a corps commander and five other generals, along with "many thousands of prisoners."

One of the commanders, the British said, was Gen. Annibale Bergonzoli—who once before slipped out of British hands at Bardia.

The fiery little general is known as "Gen. Electric Whiskers" to British troopers because of his bristling beard.

"Owing to the extent of the area covered by the final operation," the communiqué said, "it will be some time before the exact numbers of prisoners and amount of war materials can be assessed."

Reports received as the captured Fascists poured into Bengasi were seen here as indicating, however, that the British had bagged at least 10,000 to add to the 120,000 already taken in the North African drive.

Military sources said this would leave Marshal Graziani no more than four or five divisions—75,000 to 85,000 men—of his original army of about 250,000.

Campaign Not Ended

These sources declared the North African campaign by no means is finished.

Dispatches from Agordat, on the East African front, said Italian reinforcements from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia had counter attacked British forces in the fight for Cheren, Eritrea, apparently without success.

One large pass was reported dynamited by the Italians in an effort to hold out at Cheren, 42 miles from the capital at Asmara, until additional reserves could be rushed in from the north and south.

Cheren was reported under heavy bombardment by British planes and artillery.

The British reported last night that progress into Ethiopia at some points had been "slowed up by extensive mine fields which are now being cleared," and said "intensive patrol-activities have still further deepened the areas of our penetrations" into Italian Somaliland.

By a Staff Artist

British Push

Upper arrow in map indicates point of new British advance into northern Eritrea. Lower arrow points to position of British advancing toward Cheren and Asmara, the Capital.

Italy May Hit Back

ROME, Feb. 10 (AP)—An Italian counter-offensive is "being prepared" in North Africa, the Italian radio declared after the High Command had admitted the loss of the naval and military base of Bengasi to British forces.

The daily war bulletin said the Fascists withdrew from Bengasi to spare the civil population after great losses had been suffered on both sides in a bitter fight.

At least 72 persons were killed and 226 injured in the British naval bombardment of Genoa yesterday, the Italian High Command reported.

The shelling caused "enormous damage" to dwellings, it said. The High Command's communiqué reported that Italian warplanes overtook the British ships and hit a cruiser. British shells failed to hit any military objective in Genoa, the High Command declared.

Bethlen: 'Back to Democracy'

BUDAPEST, Feb. 10 (AP)—A statement by the former Premier, Count Stefan Bethlen, one of Hungary's elder statesmen, that "regardless of who wins the war, the world must return to democracy" has caused a political sensation in this country, allied to the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Only carefully edited extracts of Count Bethlen's statement were permitted to appear in Hungarian newspapers, but these contained a declaration that "it is not logical to believe that the German form of dictatorship will be the final form of political life in other parts of Europe."

Count Bethlen was lecturing before a literary society when he surprised his listeners by a political speech indicating his strong disbelief in German plans for the "new order."

"Humanity must come back to democracy, not the degenerate type which was the source of internal unrest, but a newer, cleaner democracy with better balance of power between different classes of society," Count Bethlen said.

"Irrespective of the war's outcome, some form of constitutional life must be resumed. Liberalism raised hundreds of millions of men to a higher standard of existence than ever before achieved and progress of 100 years was greater than that of the previous 1,000 years."

Count Bethlen was Premier from 1920 to 1931, but has played little part in Hungarian politics for the last decade.

Cart Wheels Turn Business Wheels In Camden, S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, S. C.—Camden merchants had visions of William Jennings Bryan and his free silver advocacy when it figuratively rained bright new silver dollars in Camden stores and shops.

Two thousand silver dollar coins clinked with happy cadence on the counters of the mercantile establishments. Cashiers rubbed their eyes in amazement and called for cash boxes in which to place the ever-increasing flow of coins. Ordinary cash register coin receptacles were not large enough.

And it all happened because Dewey J. Creed had the happy thought of paying off the workers in the Camden area of his pulpwood industry in silver dollars. And next week the Camden banks will make a report to Mr. Creed as to how many of these shiny new dollars were turned in to Camden stores and business houses.

Mr. Creed has about 600 workers in his industry and approximately 300 of them in the Camden area received their weekly wages in silver dollars. The other 300 were paid by checks through the mail. In order to take care of the dollar supply, Mr. Creed enlisted the aid of the Camden banks.

Oregon Publicity Gets $600 Rebate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Something seldom heard in political circles has just been reported by a Commission which has been handling a publicity program for the State of Oregon. The Commission reported, after two years' activity at the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco, that it had a balance of $600 of the funds allowed for the enterprise.

T. H. Banfield of Portland, Chairman of the Commission, reported that the Oregon exhibit, which featured the famous seacoast cyclorama, attracted 80,037 visitors during the 1940 period in which the fair operated. The original budget granted for 1940's expenses was $15,000, which was to include salaries of attendants, cost of maintenance of the exhibit and literature for distribution to visitors.

"Oregon will continue to profit for many years as a result of the exhibits in 1939 and 1940," Gov. Charles A. Sprague said, in commenting on the Commission's report. "We are feeling the effect in the form of increased tourist travel, expanded settlement of new families in the State and improved trade volume."

No Beans in Army!

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. (AP)—Sergt. Jay C. Ostrander, training with the National Guard at Fort McClellan, Ala., wrote his parents: "Next time you send a box put a can of beans in it. We don't get any here."

Britain Recalls Legation Staff in Rumania

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The British Government announced tonight that it had broken off diplomatic relations with Rumania.

The announcement said that Germany "is building up in Rumania all the elements of an expeditionary force."

It declared that Rumanian territory is being used by Germany "as a military base in furtherance of her plans for prosecuting the war."

The statement added that the German measures were being taken "without a word of dissent" from the Rumanian Government, and that the position of the British Legation in Bucharest had become "impossible."

Text of Statement

The text of the statement, issued by the Ministry of Information, follows:

"It has been learned in official circles in London that His Majesty's Government has decided to withdraw His Majesty's Minister, his staff and other British officials from Rumania.

"It will be recalled that some months ago German troops began to arrive in Rumania in small numbers.

"At this time the head of the Rumanian Government informed His Majesty's Minister that these German troops had come to Rumania in order to instruct the Rumanian Army in modern methods of warfare.

"Some instruction has, no doubt, been imparted, but the essential development is that the German High Command is building up in Rumania all the elements of an expeditionary force and has concentrated at various points large supplies of munitions and oil fuel.

"Rumanian territory is thus being used by Germany as a military base in furtherance of her plans for prosecuting the war. These measures are being taken without a word of dissent from the Rumanian Government.

"In these circumstances, the position of His Majesty's Legation has become impossible and Sir Reginald Hoare (the British Minister) has been instructed to withdraw his mission and the consular officers under his control."

Breach Expected

BUHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 10 (AP)—Great Britain arranged to turn over its Rumanian interests to United States care today.

The American Minister, Franklin Mott Gunther, and his staff immediately began taking over British documents in preparation for taking charge of British interests in this country.

Official Rumanian reaction to the break in relations was not immediately available, but a breach had been expected since large contingents of German troops began entering Rumania last fall.

The British Minister spent almost an hour with Premier Ion Antonescu after delivering the note of severance.

Newspapers carried columns of instructions to civilians on how to behave in air raids and how best to protect themselves. Bucharest was blacked out last night and the blackout will be permanent hereafter.

Besides the British diplomatic mission, there are nearly 200 other Britons residing in Rumania. Many have indicated that they will remain. Some stayed in Bucharest during the German occupation in the World War.

Move by Spain?

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 10 (AP)—Diplomatic advices reaching here late today said that the Spanish Generalissimo, Francisco Franco, and his Foreign Minister, Ramon Serrano Suñer, were en route to Ventimiglia, on the French-Italian frontier, to confer with Premier Mussolini and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

General Franco and Senor Serrano Suñer were reported to have left Madrid by automobile this morning for Barcelona. The Spanish leaders, it was said, are expected to continue from there across the French frontier and along the Riviera.

Earlier diplomatic dispatches had reported them en route to Vichy and Berlin. Despite denials from those two Capitals, diplomats still heard that trips to Vichy and Berlin might be made after the reported conference with Signor Mussolini and Count Ciano.

There was no confirmation from Madrid.

In Berlin, authorized German sources denied that the Spanish Premier and Foreign Minister were going there, and in Vichy a source close to Marshal Philippe Pétain said reports that they would see the French Chief of State were "absolutely untrue."

Baltimore Taxi Firm Has Woman Driver

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP) — Miss Edith Jeffries cruised the rainy streets of Baltimore Feb. 7 searching for "fares" as the first of "10 woman drivers to be hired as an experiment" by a taxicab company.

"If the plan is a success, we probably will let down the bars and hire men and women on an equal footing," said Robert Freedman, head of the company.

Other cab companies said they were considering hiring women drivers.

Spain Gets Argentine Wheat, Meat, Cotton

MADRID, Feb. 10 (AP)—Spain has arranged to import from Argentina 500,000 tons of wheat and 1,500 tons of meat to replenish depleted stores of foodstuffs.

Importation of 120,000 bales of Argentine cotton also was arranged in the agreement which, the Foreign Ministry said, would be followed by an inclusive plan for trade between the two countries.

Churchill's Birthday
Few are held in such esteem and admiration by so many people as WINSTON CHURCHILL.
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British Tighten Ties With America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 10—Considerable significance is attached here to the appointment of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald as High Commissioner to Canada both in that it carries closer relationship between Britain and the North American Continent a step farther and also puts into practical effect a new phase of British imperial policy.

Mr. MacDonald may be called virtually the first British Ambassador to Canada, for in choosing a Cabinet Minister to fill the post vacated by Sir Gerald Campbell, Prime Minister Winston Churchill has followed a precedent set in sending Viscount Halifax who was also a Cabinet member, to Washington.

On the same lines that Lord Halifax retains his seat in the British Inner Cabinet while in the United States, so it is intended that Mr. MacDonald shall retain his seat in Parliament during his term of office in Ottawa.

This is yet another indication that Prime Minister Churchill is losing no opportunity of giving a helping shove to that mixing up of affairs of the two great English-speaking democracies which he himself has described as "inexorable, irresistible, benignant."

Close Ties with Halifax

Furthermore, Mr. MacDonald and Lord Halifax are personal friends; their ideals and sympathies have much in common. So altogether the choice of Mr. MacDonald for Canada, besides being a tribute to the growing importance of that Dominion in the war effort, seems to complete a triangular inner foundation of collaboration by English-speaking peoples both for winning the war and for raising a new order afterward.

Mr. MacDonald is expected here to be a notable success in his new job. As successively Dominions Secretary and Colonial Secretary, he had contacts with and won the respect of representatives from all parts of the Empire. In going to Canada, Mr. MacDonald is undoubtedly facing, at all events temporarily, a sacrifice of political ambitions which has been handed down to him by his father in a particularly virile form.

A Post of Opportunity

But the Premier's assurance that the High Commissionership is likely to prove a landmark in Empire history has helped to soften Mr. MacDonald's regrets at leaving home politics at such a vital stage in British affairs.

His more immediate concern will be with the rising tempo of Canada's industrial production and with the great Empire air training scheme, the far-reaching significance of which has just been brought home to the British anew by arrival in England last week of the first fully trained pilots.

Mr. MacDonald is widely appreciated in his own country as broad-minded, friendly, and capable. He is recognized as a good speaker, and his defense in Parliament of the British Government's handling of the delicate pre-war Palestine situation stamped him as a successful parliamentarian.

Other Cabinet shifts announced at the same time as the MacDonald appointment, while not of a sort to catch headlines, have an undoubtedly important bearing on the present and future affairs of Britain and the Empire.

Widest in its implications is the choice of Lord Moyne to replace the late Lord Lloyd as Colonial Secretary. Hitherto a politician lesser known to the public, Lord Moyne has a particularly valuable qualification for his new post in that he was head of the Commission which reported on the West Indies situation following labor troubles which reached their head in May, 1938. His investigations then convinced him how much Britain has still to do for the welfare of its colonies.

That he has received an opportunity at this moment to put some of his ideas of reform into practice suggests that the British Government appreciates the unwisdom of letting the war halt progress, even though the pace may have to be slowed up.

Judged by Reforms

Apart from the undesirability of delaying colonial reforms recognized as necessary, it is seen that the sincerity of British imperial aims will be judged by the rest of the world mainly in the practical measures taken or promised.

Mr. Ernest Brown's experience as a former Minister of Labor together with his energy and capacity for work seem to fit him for the Ministry of Health, where one of the most onerous tasks is air-raid shelter welfare.

Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, son of Mr. David Lloyd George, now becomes representative in Commons of the Ministry of Food, and his reputation for quiet efficiency, which since the war has been rising steadily, will have a new test in the face of a barrage of questions prompted by the complicated food question.

Wide World

Ernest Brown

Becomes Minister of Health in British Cabinet. Formerly was Junior Minister and more recently Secretary for Scotland.

Coast Guard Head Warns Sabotage May Be Expected

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP) — Congress has been told, a committee report disclosed today, that efforts to sabotage the Nation's defense program "will not much longer be delayed."

Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, informed a House Appropriations Subcommittee that there was "every reason to believe" that such sabotage would soon be attempted and predicted "we will be caught napping by not having sufficient personnel to give the protection to our harbors and water fronts which we should give."

Emphasizing the need for navigation aids for the approaches to the growing number of new Army and Navy bases, both in this country and at island outposts, Admiral Waesche pointed out that a total of $1,577,834,375 had been authorized during the current fiscal year for government and private shipbuilding.

"To date not one penny has been authorized for the establishment of the required aids to navigation without which most of the new naval and army bases cannot be utilized," he said, "and to insure the safe navigation of this tremendously increased naval and merchant fleet."

Negroes Do Honor To Justice Black

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Associate Justice Hugo L. Black of the United States Supreme Court, heads the list of individuals and organizatoins added to the honor roll of race relations for 1940 as a feature of Negro History Week, it was announced by Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, Curator of the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature in the New York Public Library, today. Others are Dr. Albert Einstein, Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis and Jack Benny, comedian.

The Courier Journal of Louisville, Ky., was cited for its conspicuously fair treatment of Negroes and the Library of Congress for its liberalized employment policy and for holding a festival commemorating the Thirteenth Amendment.

Other individuals honored were Leo Hansberry, a white lawyer who won a case before the Supreme Court outlawing residential restrictions in Chicago; Dorothy Maynor, for her skill as a singer; William Grant Still, for his theme music for the New York World's Fair, and Countee Cullen for his children's stories.

5 Ships to Carry Munitions Abroad

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP) — The United States Lines, operating through a Panamanian subsidiary, will soon place five recently acquired freighters in the New York-England run to carry planes, munitions, and other supplies to Britain, line officials state.

The freighters West Campgaw, West Pocasset, Jacob Ruppert, Egremont, and Bakersfield, all slightly under 6,000 gross tons, were purchased from the Maritime Commission for $1,328,384 on Jan. 23. Built on an average of about 20 years ago they were a part of the Commission's laid-up fleet.

Mexican Women Press For Suffrage Legislation

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 10 (AP)—Congressmen have been petitioned by the women's section of the Mexican Revolutionary Party to promulgate the already approved constitutional amendment establishing feminine suffrage.

Although the legislation, sponsored by former President Cardenas, has been approved by Congress and a majority of the State legislatures, it has not been formally proclaimed.

At present women have the right to vote in only a few states.

Listening In on Roosevelt

Wide World

Londoners Hear Inaugural Speech

These British people are combining business with pleasure in a London air-raid shelter. Their business at the moment is keeping out of the way of German bombs and their pleasure is hearing President Roosevelt speak, over shortwave, at inauguration ceremonies across the Atlantic Ocean. Passed by the British censor.

Aid for Free Peoples Backed By 'Christianity and Crisis'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Full aid for Britain, China, and Greece under the "lend-lease" bill before Congress as means of preserving both Christianity and democracy is urged by a new religious bi-weekly, "Christianity and Crisis," the first number of which has just been issued here under interdenominational Protestant auspices.

"Those who choose to exist like parasites on the liberties which others fight to secure for them," it asserts, "will end by betraying the Christian ethic and the civilization which has developed out of that ethic."

The first issue avers that the world is witnessing an effective revolution against Christian civilization, and adds:

"If history has any meaning, if ethical considerations have any force, the Protestant clergy of America will in their capacity as citizens be the first to take the lead in informing the people of the nature of the crisis and in persuading them to put the full resources of America at the disposal of the soldiers of freedom."

Ministers and Laymen Serve

As a "journal of Christian opinion," it is sponsored by 19 ministers and 12 laymen in the Baptist, Congregational, Evangelical Reformed, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Protestant Episcopal churches. Its address is 601 W. 120th Street here.

Its Editorial Board is headed by Dr. Rheinhold Niebuhr, ordained minister in the Evangelical Synod of North America, writer, and professor at Union Theological Seminary.

Others on the Board include: Charles C. Burlingham, past president of the New York Bar Association; Rhoda E. McCulloch, editor of the Woman's Press Magazine; John A. Mackay, President of Princeton Theological Seminary; Francis P. Miller, director of organization for the Council on Foreign Relations; Edward L. Parsons, Protestant Episcopal Bishop Emeritus of California; and Henry P. Van Dusen, professor at Union Theological Seminary.

Organized for a more concerted voice against anti-Christian and anti-democratic forces in the world today, the publication expresses only the views of the Editorial Board members, which "should not be regarded as representing the organizations or institutions with which the editors and sponsors are severally connected."

Warning on Apathy

The first issue declares that "the tragic irony of the hour is that so many of the men in America whom this revolution against Christian civilization most concerns, seem to be least aware of its implications.

"The freedom of these men to speak and write depends upon the existence of a certain type of civilization. Yet they talk and act as if they believed that, whoever wins, religion-as-usual like business-as-usual will be the order of the day in America after the war.

"The fact is that if Hitler carries out his declared designs there is not going to be any religion-as-usual, at least as far as Christians are concerned."

The immediate passage by Congress of the "lend-lease" bill to aid those nations fighting against aggression is held to be vital by the editors.

Aid Without War

"The bill offers the best feasible expression of the two impulses which increasingly dominate the minds of the American people. One is the determination to give all possible aid to the imperiled democracies. The other is the desire to remain out of war.

"Its critics have charged that it betrays the desire to remain out of war to the other desire of aiding the democracies. On the contrary, it offers the only possibility of fulfilling both desires.

"It provides no absolute guarantee that the United States will not become involved in conflict. No policy can guarantee that certainty in the present tragic situation.

"It does offer the only alternative to entering the conflict which can commend itself to either the self-interest or the self-respect of the American people—maximum material help toward the defeat of Hitler."

Belgians in Canada Instructed to Begin Training on Feb. 25

OTTAWA, Feb. 10 (AP) — The first Belgian nationals in Canada called to the colors by their own government in exile have been notified to report Feb. 25 at Cornwall, Ont., for military training.

The initial call affects men between 19 and 25. Others will be called. The mobilization is part of a world-wide effort to train Belgians outside the German-occupied territory for ultimate incorporation in Belgian forces.

Baron Robert Silvercruys, Belgian Minister to Canada, was unable to say where the men would be sent from Canada but expressed belief they might go to the aid of the United Kingdom or reinforce Belgian troops operating in the Belgian Congo.

Petain Promotes Darlan at Vichy

VICHY, France, Feb. 10 (AP)—Admiral Jean François Darlan, promoted to No. 2 man in Marshal Philippe Pétain's Government, was expected today to take over—with German approval—former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval's work toward collaboration with the Reich.

Admiral Darlan, only Cabinet Minister carried over from before the fall of France, emerged from a flurry of developments here yesterday as Chief of Council, or Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, in addition to his former post of Minister of Marine.

He succeeded Pierre Étienne Flandin, who took M. Laval's place as Foreign Minister.

Political circles said Admiral Darlan also might take over the Ministries of Interior and Information. In further Cabinet changes expected during the week, they said, other civilan Ministers may be replaced by high civil service officials.

Laval Bloc Surprised

Reports from Paris said M. Laval's supporters were surprised by the week-end shakeup, but that all he could do was "wait and see."

M. Laval's friends, these reports said, accused the United States Ambassador, Admiral William D. Leahy, of having told Marshal Pétain that M. Laval's return would be considered an unfriendly act, but American Embassy officials promptly called this rumor completely false.

M. Flandin's resignation was attributed officially to a desire to ease "Pétain's heavy task" and "because his mission of continuing collaboration was impeded by the opposition of German authorities and Paris newspapers which supported Laval."

M. Flandin was appointed Foreign Minister the day after M. Laval was dropped from the Vichy Government at a stormy session with Marshal Pétain and the Cabinet.

M. Laval later went from Vichy to Paris with Otto Abetz, Adolf Hitler's representative in Paris. He was believed to have patched up his difficulties with Marshal Pétain on Jan. 18 aboard Marshal Pétain's private train in the village of La Ferte, just inside the line separating Occupied and Unoccupied France.

Admiral Darlan then became Marshal Pétain's emissary in negotiations with M. Laval in Paris. The conversations became accelerated last week and were climaxed yesterday when M. Laval refused to accept a place in the Pétain Cabinet.

Then Marshal Pétain turned to Admiral Darlan and conferred more important duties upon him.

Political circles expressed belief that the Germans had withdrawn their insistence on the return of M. Laval to his old posts of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister. These same sources said the Germans felt their position would suffer if M. Laval were thrust into the Government against the wishes of Marshal Pétain and the French people.

Political circles here predicted that, although some other Cabinet adjustments might be expected, M. Laval would not become a Cabinet member in the near future.

German Consent Seen

These sources inferred that the policy of French-German collaboration had been discussed by Admiral Darlan with German authorities in Paris on his several recent visits there, and expressed belief that the Germans had agreed to deal with the veteran "Admiral of France."

Admiral Darlan, like Gen. Maxine Weygand in North Africa, is the commander of a potent French military force, which some observers have said Marshal Pétain reserves as a lever to guard France from too severe terms from its conquerors. General Weygand commands France's North African Army, and Admiral Darlan has been Commander in Chief of the French Fleet since 1929.

Meanwhile "Rassemblement National," a French propaganda committee of 51 men formed by the Vichy Government Jan. 29 to rally public support behind the Vichy regime, met today in what one of its officials described as a "most important meeting."

Rapprochement

BERLIN, Feb. 10 (AP)—Jean Goy, Chairman of the French National Front Fighters League, was quoted in a report from Paris today by the official German news agency D. N. B. as saying that French Front Fighters would not tolerate sabotage of the Montoire policy.

[It was at Montoire that the French Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, and Adolf Hitler agreed on a policy of collaboration.]

"Marshal Pétain's fixed guiding principles showed what can be expected of Franco-German rapprochement," the agency quoted M. Goy as saying. "France cannot change her attitude every two months."

In French Africa

MADRID, Feb. 10 (AP)—The controlled Spanish press displayed yesterday a dispatch from Rabat, French Morocco, saying that all of French North Africa would find it difficult to resist joining Free French forces if Germany occupies all of France.

The dispatch, transmitted by E. F. E., official Spanish news agency, said that "confusion" was growing in French North Africa and that it had been "systematically exploited" by the British and propagandists for Free French leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of French North African forces which remain loyal to Chief of State Marshal Pétain, was said by this Spanish dispatch to be an open enemy of Pierre Laval, leading exponent of French-German collaboration, and is resolved to support Marshal Pétain.

The opinion prevails at Rabat, it went on, that General Weygand would refuse to recognize any anti-Pétain Government and even would declare himself against it.

The progress of the British offensive in Libya toward Tripoli and the border of French Tunisia was said to have impressed greatly the population of French Morocco, Tunisia, and Alegria.

Commenting editorially, the Madrid newspaper ABC called attention to dangers confronting Mediterranean countries now in the "very vortex of the new things of this gigantic war" and said that French and Germans alike must think of the attitude of General Weygand's forces and "we must look forward to a possible schism between France and her African possessions.

U. S. 'Objectors' Find Service Niche Abroad

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10 (AP)—Three young American conscientious objectors to military service now are working at civilian rehabilitation under wartime conditions in England, and others are to follow them, a Federal official disclosed here.

Dr. Thomas E. Jones, National Director of Civilian Public Service, said in an interview the three went abroad on their own volition because they "wanted to be in thick of it all where they could lend a hand in serving needs." He added that six of their fellows would join them soon. He declined to give the names of any of the nine.

Dr. Jones, on leave as President of Fisk University, said he expected 13,000 to 15,000 men to come under the supervision of CPS, which is working in cooperation with the Selective Service Director to find civilian defense assignments for those who object to military service on conscientious grounds.

Food for France?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, expressed hope after a White House call Feb. 8 that an understanding would be reached quickly with the United States so that France could receive food supplies by March 15.

The envoy said he had discussed "general conditions in France and the food problem" with the President in a half-hour conference.

It is feared, he told reporters, that by March 15 bread will be "very scarce if not totally absent" in France. He added that the problem was greater because of the necessity of feeding 3,500,000 foreign refugees in the "free zone."

VICHY, France, Feb. 10 (AP)—Guillaume Georges-Picot and François de Panafieu were named counselors of the French Embassy in Washington today.

Jacques Chilhaud - Daumaine, Embassy counselor in Washington, was transferred to Rio de Janeiro.

Jews Exempted

VICHY, France, Feb. 10 (AP)—Decrees were issued today exempting two French war veterans from a law which prevents Jews from holding public office.

The men are Armand Mayer, State Mining Engineer, who established the first soil mechanics laboratory in France, and Pierre Lion, mining engineer and international power expert.

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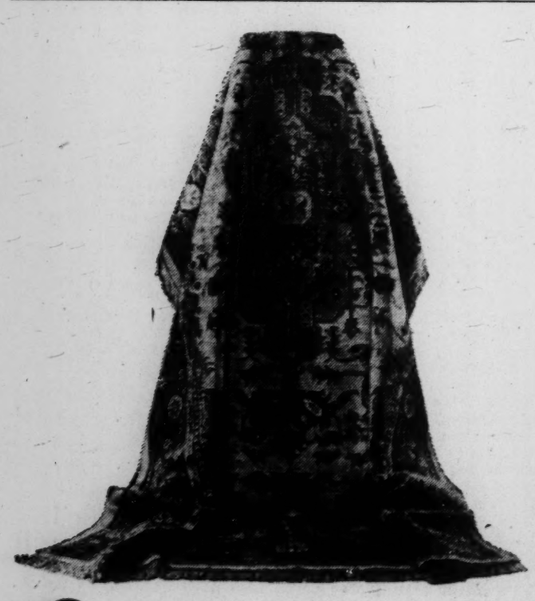

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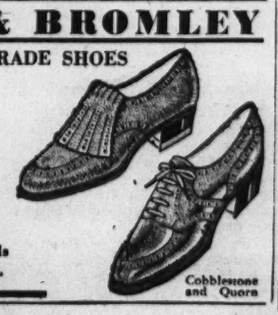

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Churchill Sends 'Report to Nation'

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—In his first "report to the Nation" in five months, Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday charged that Reichsführer Hitler, after the heavy defeats of the German air force by British fighters in August and September, "did not dare attempt invasion of this island," although he had made vast preparations to do so.

The whole Empire, Mr. Churchill said, has been proud of the British spirit in the face of the bombing of London and other great cities.

"We have been deeply conscious of the love for us which has flown from the Dominions of the Crown across the broad ocean spaces. There is the first of our war aims: to be worthy of that love and to preserve it."

Salient excerpts from the Prime Minister's address follow:

Bombs Over Britain: "All through these dark winter months the enemy have had the power to drop three or four tons of bombs on us for every ton we could send to Germany in return. We are arranging so that presently this will be rather the other way round. But meanwhile London and our big cities have had to stand a pounding.

"They remind me of the British squares at Waterloo. They are not squares of soldiers. They do not wear scarlet coats. They are just ordinary English, Scottish, and Welsh folks, men, women and children, standing steadfastly together. But their spirit is the same; their glory is the same, and in the end their victory will be greater than far-famed Waterloo.

"All honor to the civil defense services of all kinds, emergency and regular, volunteers and professional, who have helped our people through this formidable ordeal, the like of which no civilized community has ever been called upon to undergo."

Ode to Greece: "Meanwhile, abroad in October, a wonderful thing happened. One of the two dictators, the crafty, cold-blooded, black-hearted Italian, who had thought to gain an empire on the cheap by stabbing fallen France in the back, got into trouble. Without the slightest provocation, stirred on by lust of power and brutish greed, Mussolini attacked and invaded Greece only to be hurled back ignominiously by the heroic Greek Army, who I will say, with your assent, have revived before our eyes the glories which from the classic age gild their native land.

"While Signor Mussolini was writhing and snorting under the Greek lash in Albania, Generals Wavell and Wilson, who are charged with the defense of Egypt and of the Suez Canal in accordance with our treaty obligations, whose task seemed at one time so difficult, they had received very powerful reinforcements — reinforcements of men, cannons, equipment and, above all, tanks, which we had sent from our island in spite of the invasion threat. And large numbers of troops from India, Australia, and New Zealand had also reached them."

Libya: "The brilliant, decisive victory at Sidi Barrani, with its tens of thousands of prisoners, proved that we had quality, maneuvering power and weapons superior to the enemy who had boasted so much of his virility and his military virtue. . . . The Italian forces in Eastern Libya could not easily beat a retreat along the coastal road without running the risk of being caught in the open by our armored divisions and brigades ranging far out into the desert in tremendous swoops and scoops. They had to expose themselves to being attacked piecemeal.

"General Wavell—nay, all our leaders and all their live, active, ardent men, British, Australian, Indian in the Imperial Army—saw their opportunity. At that time I ventured to draw General Wavell's attention to the seventh chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, at the seventh verse, where, as you all know or ought to know, it is written, "Ask and it shall be given: seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you." The Army of the Nile has asked and it was given; they sought and they have found; they knocked and it has been opened unto them.

"In barely eight weeks, by a campaign which will long be studied as a model of the military art, an advance of over 400 miles has been made; the whole Italian Army in the east of Libya, which was reputed to exceed 150,000 men, has been captured or destroyed; the entire Province of Cyrenaica, nearly as big as England and Wales, has been conquered; the unhappy Arab tribes who have for 30 years suffered through the cruelty of Italian rule, carried in some cases to the point of methodical extermination, these Bedouin survivors had at last seen their oppressors in disorderly flight or led off in endless droves as prisoners of war.

"Egypt and the Suez Canal are safe. And the port, the base and the air fields of Bengasi constitute a strategic point of high consequence to the whole of the war in the Eastern Mediterranean

The bombing of Genoa: "Nor would the (Libyan) campaign itself have been possible if the British Mediterranean Fleet had not chased the Italian Navy into its harbors and sustained every forward surge of the Army with all the flexible resources of sea power.

"How far-reaching these resources are, we can see from what happened at dawn this morning when our Western Mediterranean Fleet, under Admiral Somerville, entered the Gulf of Genoa and bombarded in a shattering manner the naval base from which perhaps a Nazi German expedition might soon have sailed to attack General Weygand in Algeria or Tunis.

"It is right that the Italian people should be made to feel the sorry plight into which they have been dragged by Dictator Mussolini, and if the cannonade of Genoa, rolling along the coast, reverberating in the mountains, has reached the ears of our French comrades in their grief and misery, it may cheer them with the feeling that friends, active friends, are near and that Britannia rules the waves."

In East Africa: "A strong British and Indian Army, having driven the invaders out of the Sudan, is marching steadily forward through the Italian colony of Eritrea, thus seeking to complete the isolation of all the Italian troops in Abyssinia. And while British forces are entering Abyssinia from the west, the Army gathered in Kenya, in the van of which we may discern the powerful forces of the Union of South Africa organized by General Smuts, are striking northward along the whole enormous front. Lastly, the Ethiopian patriots whose independence was stolen five years ago have risen in arms and their Emperor, so recently an exile in England, is in their midst to fight for their freedom and his throne.

"Here, then, we see the beginnings of a process of reparation and of the chastisement of wrongdoing which reminds us that though the mills of the gods grind slowly they grind exceedingly small."

Hitler's next move: "We must all of us have been asking ourselves what is that wicked man whose crime-stained regime and system are at bay and in the toils, what has he been preparing during these winter months? What new deviltry is he planning? What new small country will he overrun or strike down? What fresh form of assault will he make upon our island homes and fortress? Which, let there be no mistake about it, is all that stands between him and the domination of the world.

"We may be sure that the war is soon going to enter upon a phase of greater violence. Hitler's confederate, Mussolini, has reeled back in Albania. But the Nazis, having absorbed Hungary and driven Rumania into a frightful internal convulsion, are already on the Black Sea."

Rumania and Bulgaria: "A considerable German army and air force is being built up in Rumania and its forward tentacles have already penetrated Bulgaria with what we must suppose is the acquiescence of the Bulgarian Government. Air fields are being occupied by German ground personnel numbering thousands, so as to enable the German air force to come into action from Bulgaria.

"Many preparations have been made for the movement of German troops into or through Bulgaria. And perhaps this southward movement has already begun. We saw what happened last May in the Low Countries. How they hoped for the best, how they clung to their neutrality, how awfully they were deceived, overwhelmed, plundered, enslaved and, since, starved.

"Nothing is more certain than that, if the countries of Southeastern Europe allow themselves to be pulled to pieces one by one, they will share the fate of Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, and none can tell how long it will be before the hour of their deliverance strikes.

"One of our difficulties is to convince some of these neutral countries in Europe that we are going to win. We think it's astonishing that they should be so dense as not to see it as clearly as we do ourselves."

A Warning to Sofia: "I remember in the last war in July, 1915, we began to think that Bulgaria was going wrong, so Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir F. E. Smith and I asked the Bulgarian Minister to dinner to explain to him what a fool King Ferdinand would make of himself if he were to go in on the losing side. It was no use. The poor man simply could not believe it, or couldn't make his Government believe it.

"So Bulgaria, against the wishes of her peasant population, against all her interests, fell in at the Kaiser's tail and got sadly carved up and punished when the victory was won.

"I trust that Bulgaria is not going to make the same mistake again. If they do, the Bulgarian peasantry and people, for whom there has been much regard both in Great Britain and the United States, will for the third time in 30 years have been made to embark upon a needless and disastrous war."

A Quisling called Laval: "In the Central Mediterranean, the Italian Quisling, who is called Mussolini, and the French Quisling, commonly called Laval, are both in their different ways trying to make their countries into doormats for Hitler and his new order, in the hopes of being able to keep or get the Nazi Gestapo and Prussian bayonets to enforce their rule upon their fellow countrymen. I cannot tell how the matter will go, but at any rate we shall do our best to fight for the Central Mediterranean."

The Illustrious battle: "I daresay you will have noticed a very significant air action which was fought over Malta a fortnight ago. The Germans sent an entire Geschwader (squadron) of dive bombers to Sicily. They seriously injured our new aircraft carrier Illustrious, and then as this wounded ship was sheltering in Malta harbor they concentrated upon her all their force so as to beat her to pieces.

"But they were met by the batteries of Malta, which is one of the strongest-defended fortresses in the world against air attack. They were met by the fleet air arm and by the Royal Air Force and in two or three days they had lost, out of 150 dive bombers, upward of 90—50 of which were destroyed in the air and 40 on the ground. Although the Illustrious in her damaged condition was one of the great prizes of the air and naval war, the German Geschwader accepted the defeat. They would not come any more.

"All the necessary repairs were made to the Illustrious in Malta harbor, and she steamed safely off to Alexandria under her own power at 23 knots."

Visitors from America: "A mighty tide of sympathy, of good will and of effective aid has begun to flow across the Atlantic in support of the world cause which is at stake.

"Distinguished Americans have come over to see things here at the front and to find out how the United States can help us best and soonest. In Mr. Hopkins, who has been my frequent companion during the last three weeks, we have the envoy of the President, the President who has been newly re-elected to his august office.

"In Mr. Wendell Willkie we have welcomed the champion of the great Republican Party. We may be sure that they will both tell the truth about what they have seen over here, and more than that we do not ask. The rest we leave with good confidence to the judgment of the President, the Congress and the people of the United States."

No men from the United States: "It seems now to be certain that the Government and people of the United States intend to supply us with all that is necessary for victory. In the last war the United States sent 2,000,000 men across the Atlantic, but this is not a war of vast armies, hurling immense masses of shells at one another. We do not need the gallant armies which are forming throughout the American union. We do not need them this year nor next year nor any year that I can foresee.

"But we do need most urgently an immense and continuous supply of war materials and we need them here and we need to bring them there. We shall need a great mass of shipping in 1942, far more than we can build ourselves if we are to maintain and augment our war effort in the West and in the East."

Invasion of Britain: "You will have seen that Sir John Dill, our principal military adviser, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has warned us all yesterday that Hitler may be forced by the strategic economic and political stresses in Europe to try to invade these islands in the near future. That is a warning which no one should disregard. Naturally, we are working night and day to have everything ready. Of course we are far stronger than we ever were before — incomparably stronger than we were in July, August, and September.

"An invasion now will be supported by a much more carefully-prepared tackle and equipment of landing craft and other apparatus, all of which will have been planned and manufactured during the winter months. We must all be prepared to meet gas attacks, parachute attacks, glider attacks, with constancy, forethought and practiced skill."

Roosevelt's Message To England: 'Sail On'

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 10

Prime Minister Churchill in his address yesterday disclosed that Wendell Willkie's letter of introduction from President Roosevelt included a verse in the President's own handwriting from Longfellow, which he said "applies to you people as it does to us."

The verse reads: "Sail on, O ship of state; sail on, O union strong and great. Humanity with all its fears, with all the hopes of future years, is hanging breathless on thy fate."

Mr. Churchill replied: "What is the answer that I shall give in your name to this great man, the thrice-chosen head of a nation of 130,000,000?

"Here is the answer which I will give to President Roosevelt:

"Put your confidence in us. Give us your faith and your blessing, and under Providence all will be well. We shall not fail or falter; we shall not weaken or tire. Neither the sudden shock of battle nor the long-drawn trials of vigilance and exertion will wear us down. Give us the tools and we will finish the job."

Hopkins Is on Way Back to the U. S.; Legionnaires Abroad

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, personal representative of President Roosevelt, authorized the United States Embassy today to say he had concluded his mission in England and left for the United States.

He had been here since Jan. 9.

While in England, Mr. Hopkins had an audience with King George VI, talked several times with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accompanied the Prime Minister on one tour, visited Parliament in session, and saw bombed sections of industrial England.

An American Legion delegation headed by National Commander Milo J. Warner arrived here today for a survey of Britain at war.

British Jail Lady Howard

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Lady Howard of Effingham, Hungarian-born wife of the heir to the Earl of Effingham, was jailed today under the British Defense of the Realm Act. The British Press Association said the specific reason was not given.

The daughter of a Budapest businessman, she married Lord Howard of Effingham in 1938 a few weeks after meeting him at a party.

Industry Spreads the Call of Preparedness

Posters Keyed to the Defense Program

This is the first of a series of three dramatic designs of posters chosen by the National Association of Manufacturers to tell industry's role in making America strong. The poster is the work of McClelland Barclay. It began appearing on 15,000 outdoor boards last week. Other posters will appear in March and April. The poster space is contributed by the outdoor advertising industry.

Axis Finds 'Anxiety' in Churchill Talk

By the Associated Press

Germany and Italy both semi-officially launched a bitter attack on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's broadcast speech yesterday to the United States.

Authorized German commentators described the British Prime Minister's talk as "the most pessimistic serious speech he has made since the beginning of the war."

"It was a dramatic, spirited speech full of exaggerations and grasping vainly at false hopes," another German spokesman said.

"He said, for instance, that 90 German dive bombers were destroyed at Malta," a spokesman said. "This is exaggerating facts just about 50 times," he added.

Mr. Churchill's statement that the RAF now is dominant in the air during the daylight was challenged promptly.

No comment was forthcoming on the assertion that "perhaps" German forces now are in Bulgaria or on his speculation as to what Herr Hitler was planning next.

These were held to be in the realm of military matters about which there is no public discussion.

Africa Called Incidental

Germans conceded that Britain's African victories had been exploited by Mr. Churchill in a dramatic manner, but returned to the familiar German thesis that Africa is incidental—that the real issue will be decided in England.

Mr. Churchill's statements that American supplies will be needed to "finish the job" brought the question by German spokesmen, "How are they going to be delivered?"

The Prime Minister's intimations that Herr Hitler is planning a stroke in Southeastern Europe were described as "an old English policy to alarm Germany's neighbors."

On Rome Virginio Gayda, generally known as Premier Mussolini's mouthpiece, declared that Prime Minister Churchill was "deceiving the American people" in assuring them in his broadcast yesterday that the United States "this time would not be forced to expose its men to war."

"He cannot pretend to anticipate the reactions of the Axis and its allies to the development of American policy, which the Axis is not provoking and which is letting itself be dragged ever further into declaring intervention," the authoritative Fascist editor wrote in the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia.

Attack Plans Denied

Signor Gayda called Mr. Churchill a "sinister fabricator" in "insinuating supposed Axis plans of attacks in French North Africa and even against Russia."

Such plans, Signor Gayda said, "are nonexistent."

Mr. Churchill's statement that "the outcome of this war will be decided by what happens in the ocean, in the air and above all, in the British Isles," Signor Gayda said, meant that "the supreme effort" in North Africa to "eliminate Italy's resistance and war capacity" has failed.

The newspaper Il Popolo di Roma said that the Churchill address broadcast from London revealed in every sentence "anxiety and anguish for the future and worry for the present."

Unknown in the Balkan Riddle: Will Turks Fight and When?

Continued from Page 1

State such as Washington must have been in early days.

Except for the Turkish village on the hill top surrounded by a crumbling wall everything is as new as an American real estate development. The population consists almost entirely of government officials and foreign Embassy staffs. Despite official efforts to make Ankara Turkey's most important city everyone who can prefers the cosmopolitan colorfulness of Istanbul.

Army Chiefs to Decide

In Ankara I found Government spokesmen extremely cautious and noncommittal. To the question would Turkey fight if the Germans thrust toward Salonika they generally replied that Army chiefs alone would decide when Turkey's security demanded action.

My disappointment and failure to obtain a clear answer to the burning question was mitigated by the British military mission's inability to obtain any definite promises from the Turks.

When the British tried to pin them down the Turks parried, demanding what immediate assistance British could give them in armament and what British air support they might count on in case they entered the war.

But the British mission could not give concrete answers since Britain itself needs most of the available equipment in Africa, and as regards armaments its active ally, Greece, naturally gets precedence over a potential ally. In the end both the Turks and the British had to be satisfield with generalities which means that neither was satisfied.

Lack Mechanized Equipment

After touring the Turkish defenses in Anatolia and Thrace Gen. Sir James Handside Marshall-Cornwall, Air Vice-Marshal T. W. Elmhurst, and other members of the British mission were in a better position to appreciate Turkey's attitude.

Turkish soldiers equal the Greeks in stamina, morale and courage, but it is the Germans and not the Italians they would be up against, and Turkey is woefully deficient in mechanized equipment.

The entire Air Force does not exceed 500 planes, of which only 300 are fit for action, and all these would be grounded within the first two weeks owing to lack in proper servicing and repair facilities.

Hence Turkey's reluctance to fight, and in my opinion its real determination to avoid war under all conditions unless directly attacked.

From their own internal standpoint they are largely justified. Their infant modern state needs many years of peace in which to mature and develop culturally and industrially. War might be a disastrous setback to their progress.

Soviet Ties Important

Turkey's position is rendered more delicate by its neighbor and "ally" the Soviet Union. Russia, thick-skinned where others are concerned, watches Turkey like a hypersensitive lens, and is quick to lodge protests on the slightest pretext.

Turkey treats Russia with kid gloves. It will be recalled that in the treaty of mutual aid which Turkey signed with England and France in the spring of 1939 there is an escape clause that Turkey might refrain from any action which could embroil it with the Soviet Unoin.

When the war started Russia nevertheless heavily concentrated troops on the Turkish border, causing the Turks considerable apprehension and only withdrew them last spring after exacting Turkey's promise never to allow a third power fleet through the Dardanelles.

Even if they entered the war the Turks could not admit the British fleet into the Black Sea without Russia's permission, though this would be the most effective way of extending the blockade by attacking Germany's economic rear. The Turks do not believe that Russia would ever grant such permission and the Russians as always keep the Turks guessing.

Lend-Lease Up to Senate

Continued from Page 1

party lines. Democrats who voted against the bill were the exception. Republicans who voted for it were the exception. After amendments were out of the way, the House stood 260 to 165, with 24 Republicans joining 236 Democrats to authorize this bold, decisive, and far-reaching step to integrate American industry with Britain's urgent defense needs.

The 135 Republicans who voted "no" found 25 Democrats, 3 Progressives, 1 Farmer-Laborite and 1 American Laborite on their side.

The general line which the Republican opposition will take in the Senate is indicated in the series of amendments which Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio handed to the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and which will be considered by the Committee before it presents its report.

Senator Taft's proposed changes, all designed to narrow the latitude of action which the President could take under the provisions of the bill, would forbid repair of foreign warships in American ports, would exclude the transfer of United States naval vessels to foreign powers, and would prevent American ships from entering war zones and from being convoyed by the Navy.

The proposed amendments also would preclude the President from buying armaments from any foreign power, would return any money obtained from nations benefited from the lend-lease bill to the Treasury rather than allow it to be used as any defense-production revolving fund, and would require specific appropriations by Congress for all funds used to carry out the lend-lease bill.

As the bill emerged from the House, it had acquired the following qualifications:

A stipulation that the President consult Army and Navy chiefs before transferring arms.

Limit of the life of the program to June 30, 1943, and the effectiveness of contracts to July 1, 1946.

A provision that nothing in the bill authorized convoying of vessels by the Navy.

Provision that nothing in the bill permitted American ships to enter war zones.

Requirement that the President must report to Congress at least every 90 days such information as he can.

Limitation of transfer of existing Army and Navy defense equipment to $1,300,000,000 in value.

Even with these amendments, it was characterized by Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, House Republican leader, as "the longest single step this Nation has yet taken toward direct involvement in wars abroad." Mr. Martin said he wanted to aid Britain with dollars and he hoped the Senate would so amend the measure.

Just before the final vote, the Republican minority moved to return the bill to committee for the substitution of a straight $2,000,000,000 loan to Britain. The motion lost, 260 to 163.

Just before the final vote was recorded, Judge Hatton W. Sumners (D), of Texas, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, walked to the well of the House, announced that because of the amendments then accepted he would vote for the bill and called for a Nation so united that "America will be fit to win and fit to be free."

Swap: Turkish Nuts For Nazi Engines

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Feb. 10

In a curious barter transaction just announced, Germany gets 17,640 tons of hazelnuts from Turkey in exchange for locomotives.

A deal for 4,000 tons of Turkish wheat for more locomotives is under way.

German negotiators said more business with the Turks is in prospect because Britain cannot deliver machines that Turkey, its non-belligerent ally, needs.

Catholic Educator Enlists in Navy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Maurice S. Sheehy, head of the Department of Religious Education of (Roman) Catholic University, announced that he was joining the Nation's armed forces as a Navy chaplain because he could no longer be a "fence-sitter."

"My action," he said in a radiocast address, "is dictated in part by the fact that some weeks ago I chanced to read in Dante's immortal legacy to culture, a description of the fence-sitters, the angels who refused to fight either on the side of God or Lucifer, who had 'lost their intellectual good.'

"They were isolationists, or as Dante said, 'they were for themselves only.'"

He said he was in favor "of our national defense policy and all it implies" and added that, despite his Irish blood, he was convinced that "England's cause is the cause of freedom, of the United States of America and of Christianity."

Lend-Lease Bill Text Passed By House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Here is the text of the lend-lease bill as amended by the House:

A Bill

Further to promote the defense of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this act may be cited as "an act to promote the defense of the United States."

Sec. 2. As used in this act—

(A) The term "defense article" means—

(1) Any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel, or boat;

(2) Any machinery, facility, tool, material, or supply necessary for the manufacture, production, processing, repair, servicing, or operation of any article described in this subsection;

(3) Any component material or part of our equipment for any article described in this subsection;

(4) Any other commodity or article for defense. Such term "defense article" includes any article described in this subsection: Manufactured or procured pursuant to section 3, or to which the United States or any foreign government has or hereafter acquires title, possession, or control.

(B) The term "defense information" means any plan, specification, design, prototype, or information pertaining to any defense article.

Orders to Department Heads

Sec. 3 (A) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the interest of national defense, authorize the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government:

(1) To manufacture in arsenals, factories, and shipyards under their jurisdiction, or otherwise procure, any defense article for the government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States.

(2) To sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of, to any such government, any defense article, but no defense article not manufactured or procured under paragraph (1) shall in any way be disposed of under this paragraph, except after consultation with the chief of staff of the Army or the Chief of Naval Operations of the Navy, or both. The value of defense articles disposed of in any way under authority of this paragraph and procured from funds heretofore appropriated shall not exceed $1,300,000,000.

(3) To test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition, or otherwise to place in good working order any defense article for any such government.

(4) To communicate to any such government any defense information pertaining to any defense article furnished to such government under paragraph (2) of this sub-section.

(5) To release for export any defense article to any such government.

Conditions of Aid

(b) The terms and conditions upon which any such foreign government receives any aid authorized under subsection (a) shall be those which the President deems satisfactory, and the benefit to the United States may be payment or repayment in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory.

(c) Neither the President nor the head of any department or agency shall, after June 30, 1943, exercise any of the powers conferred by or pursuant to subsection (a), nor shall such powers be exercised if terminated by a concurrent resolution by both houses of the Congress, except, that until July 1, 1946, such powers may be exercised to the extent necessary to carry out a contract or agreement with such a government made before July 1, 1943.

(d) Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of convoying vessels by naval vessels of the United States.

(e) Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize or to permit the authorization of the entry of any American vessel into a combat area in violation of Section 5 of the Neutrality Act of 1939.

Sec. 4. All contracts or agreements made for the disposition of any defense article or defense information pursuant to Section 3 shall contain a clause by which the foreign government undertakes that it will not, without the consent of the President, transfer title to or possession of such defense article or defense information by gift, sale, or otherwise, or permit its use by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of such foreign government.

Details of Exports

Sec. 5. (A) The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the head of any other department or agency of the Government involved shall, when any such defense article or defense information is exported, immediately inform the department or agency designated by the President to administer Section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 state. 714), of the quantities, character, value, terms of disposition, and destination of the article and information so exported.

(B) The President from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 90 days, shall transmit to the Congress a report of operations under this act except such information as he deems incompatible with the public interest to disclose. Reports provided for under this subsection shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, if the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, is not in session.

Sec. 6 (A) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purposes of this act.

Crediting of Payments

(B) All money and all property which is converted into money received under section 3 from any government shall, with the approval of the Director of the Budget, revert to the respective appropriation or appropriations out of which funds were expended with respect to the defense article or defense information for which such consideration is received, and shall be available for expenditure for the purpose for which such expended funds were appropriated by law, during the fiscal year in which said funds are received and the ensuing fiscal year.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the head of the department or agency shall in all contracts or agreements for the disposition of any defense article or defense information fully protect the rights of all citizens of the United States who have patent rights in and to any such article or information which is hereby authorized to be disposed of and the payments collected for royalties on such patents shall be paid to the owners and holders of such patents.

Sec. 8. The Secretaries of War and of the Navy are hereby authorized to purchase or otherwise acquire arms, ammunition, and implements of war produced within the jurisdiction of any country to which section 3 is applicable, whenever the President deems such purchase or acquisition to be necessary in the interests of the defense of the United States.

Sec. 9. The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this act through such department, agency, or officer as he shall direct.

Bulgaria Replies Only Few German Soldiers in Nation

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 10 (AP)—Official Bulgarian quarters declared early today in answer to the speech of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill that the only German soldiers now in Bulgaria are a few officers and men who for a long time have been training the Bulgarian Army to use equipment sold by the Reich.

[Mr. Churchill in his radiocast from London yesterday said Germany's expected southward movement into or through Bulgaria perhaps has already begun and that airfields are being occupied by German ground personnel "numbering thousands, so as to enable the German Air Force to come into action from Bulgaria."]

Bulgarian forces are almost entirely equipped with German material.

Usually reliable political quarters said a special Soviet envoy arrived at Sofia to discuss the question of passage of German troops through Bulgaria.

The envoy was reported to be Arkady A. Soboleff, Secretary General of the Russian Foreign Office, who visited Sofia last November for conferences with King Boris and Premier Bogdan Philoff.

He was understood to be sounding out the Bulgarian Government's position.

Russia's position has not been clarified except for a recent denial by Tass, Russian news agency, that the Soviets had approved German passage through Bulgaria.

Methodist Council Assails Lease Bill

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (AP)—The National Council of Methodist Youth Executive Committee today denounced the British aid bill and urged repeal of the Selective Service Act.

The Committee, describing itself as the representative of thousands of affiliated Methodist youth of the Nation, declared in a statement:

"We call upon the members of Congress to fulfill their responsibilities, to defend the American people against a deliberate effort to plunge this country bodily into the war in Europe. We urge conscientious citizens to make vocal their determination that the lives and resources of our country be used constructively and not as adjuncts to the British Empire.

"We deplore the speed with which many church schools and colleges have become part of the Administration's program.

"We denounce the lease-lend bill, which is calculated to make us the prime interventionists in the world, . . . and urge repeal of the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Act."

Lend-Lease Bill Means War, Foes Tell Senate Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—"It will get us into war!"

That was the common ground which all opponents of the lend-lease bill took today in final testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

All said they favored aid to Britain but didn't want to do it this way.

Merwin K. Hart, President of the New York State Economic Council, but speaking as a private citizen, declared that this measure is not a method of "defending the United States but of stripping it of its defenses."

Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union of the Congress for Industrial Organizations, contended that "this is not a defense bill, it is a war bill; it is downright Fascist."

Rosa M. Farber, Acting National Chairman of the Mothers of the United States of America, warned the Committee that "the mothers of this Nation are rising up in angry and bitter protest against this 'push us into war' bill 1776."

Voice of Motherhood

"It may well be," said Mrs. Farber, in a statement she presented to the Senate hearing, "that this legislation has confused some senators and congressmen; some business and professional men, but—make no mistake about it—it is not fooling the mothers. We suggest for your consideration that history proves the wisdom of heeding the voice of motherhood."

Mrs. Farber did not offer any precise figures to show for how many mothers she was speaking.

During a period of sharp cross-examination by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, who seems to put himself more at ease than his witnesses, Mr. Hart said that the whole contention must stand or fall on the thesis that the lease-lend bill was a war-producing means of aiding Britain and that if this were not true, the argument fell to the ground.

It was Senator Connally's view that the bill would reduce greatly the danger of war for the United States since it would most effectively help Britain to defeat the menace against which opponents and supporters of the bill all agreed America is now arming.

Cites President's Message

Mr. Hart did not frame his views with any degree of understatement. He cited President Roosevelt's message to Congress of Jan. 6 wherein the President described the "four essential human freedoms . . . everywhere in the world obtainable in our time and generation" and from this Mr. Hart concluded:

"If the bill were passed, even as amended, it seems clear to me the President would rightfully consider it a congressional mandate to start a world movement to enforce his views about democracy, as set forth in his message of Jan. 6. I believe the bill before this Committee is the first great grant of power to this end."

Senator Connally asked Mr. Hart if he really thought because the President expressed ideals of freedom for the whole world, the lease-lend bill would mean sending American armaments and American armies into the Hottentot lands of Africa and the wastes of the Gobi Desert. Mr. Hart replied that he thought that was a fair conclusion to make from the way Mr. Roosevelt has "spelled out mandates in the past."

Further, Mr. Hart questioned whether in aiding Britain the United States ultimately would be aiding democracy and he said he was disturbed in this connection by the appointment of John A. Winant, former Republican Governor of New Hampshire and recently head of the International Labor Office as Ambassador to Britain.

Statement of Aims

The witness urged that before action be taken on this bill that the United States should require Britain to state its war aims, that the Administration should give the country a fuller picture of the present state of American defense, and that the Government should offer Britain $16,000,000,000 for its possessions in the West Indies of which $6,000,000,000 would cancel the World War debts and the remainder be available for the purchase of arms in this country.

For his part, Mr. Curran gave what he described as the trade union workers' view of the lease-lend bill and that view, according to this Congress of Industrial Organizations official, was all against it. Mr. Curran was against the bill because in his judgment it:

1—Hands over to one man, the Chief Executive, completely dictatorial powers. It will give him full authority over those elements in our national economy which determine our living standards. He would be able to rule by decree.

2—Repeal any existing guarantees of civil liberties and trade union rights—guarantees which in addition to being our proudest tradition, are absolutely necessary for the protection of our living standards.

3—Is a war measure, rather than a defense measure. It will destroy whatever semblance of neutrality we still have left and will put us definitely in the present European war. This is, perhaps, the greatest single danger in the bill.

Single Simple Question

Mr. Curran contended the issue is bound up in this one point: "We have to base our approval or opposition on the simple question, do we want to get into this war—or don't we? Nothing more, nothing less."

Although the lend-lease bill was initiated by President Roosevelt and principally supported by New Deal members of Congress and principally opposed by the conservative members of Congress, it was Mr. Curran's argument that it is being pushed by "those forces who have fought the Wagner Act, the Wage-Hour Act, social security, and old-age pensions."

"If it becomes a law," he concluded, "Congress will have abdicated. Our neutrality will cease to exist, all verbal guarantees to the contrary notwithstanding. We will be thrust into the present European conflict without a formal declaration of war. One man with dictatorial powers will be able to rule by decree. Democratic safeguards will have ceased to exist.

"In conclusion, I want to say to this Committee that when it comes to real national defense, defense of the people's rights and security, no one has to worry about the American workers. American workers are loyal. They are patriotic. They will defend their country and its institutions against attack from any source, foreign or domestic. They will also defend their organizations from attack—whether the attack comes cloaked in the mantle of patriotism or in any other guise."

Fears Militarization

Mrs. Farber's opposition centered on the fact that she simply does not believe that the President is a man of peace but that he really wants war and the "militarization of our Nation."

She said that her organization was not pacifist but that it repudiates "the contention that only on foreign continents can we defend the United States of America."

Mrs. Farber assured the Committee that the Mothers of the United States of America favor national defense but "from the primary viewpoint of defending our own homes from invasion, internal as well as external."

She contended that the significance of the lend-lease bill only can be perceived when viewed as "a series of laws" adding up to "a premeditated drive toward ultimate dictatorship."

Taking of opposition testimony was completed and the hearings will wind up Feb. 11 with Wendell Willkie, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York and Dr. James Conant, President of Harvard, all due to appear.

People's Choice

William Land

Pictures of Children Prove Favorites

At a recent best-photo-of-the-year contest sponsored by the Folmer Graflex Corporation, the judges, seven of most noted among American camera experts, awarded thousands of dollars to the winners. The picture of the four little sisters, Norwegian refugees, fascinated by the display of American magazines was not among them. Nor were two others with it that were chosen at a later contest by vote of the people themselves. All of which goes to show that the people know what they like and what they want. And the people are always right.

NLRB Authority Limit Appealed

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Third United States Circuit Court of Appeals is to hear reargu-ments in a National Labor Relations Board case in which it ruled last week that the Board's jurisdiction over employee-employer disputes ends with the signing of a collective bargaining agreement.

Commenting only that the new arguments had been ordered on the court's own initiative, Judge Albert B. Maris, who wrote the decision, set Feb. 20 for reopening the case.

R. B. Watts, general counsel of the NLRB, asserted the ruling would place "drastic limitations" on the Wagner Act, and Victor Pasche, Executive Secretary of the C. I. O. American Newspaper Guild, had said the decision "so distorts the purposes of the Wagner Act as to nullify it."

Geographers Elect Canadian as Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Prof. Griffith Taylor, had of the Department of Geography at the University of Toronto, has been elected President of the Association of American Geographers, thte first time that a geographer not residing in the United States has received the honor.

Membership in the American association is restricted to geographers who are engaged in research work of a high standard, and only five or six are admitted yearly.

Two years ago Professor Taylor was elected President of the Association of British Geographers.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1470kc, Feb. 16, March 2, 16, 30; April 6, 20. 10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 10.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., March 2, April 6. 7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., March 2, April 6.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 16, April 20.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 16.

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 2, 16.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WOLF, 1500kc, on Feb. 16; March 2, 16; April 6, 20.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 2, April 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, Feb. 16; March 2, 16; April 6, 20.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Feb. 16, March 2, 16, 30; April 6, 20.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on March 2, April 6.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on March 2, 30; April 27.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Feb. 16; March 2, 16; April 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Feb. 23; March 9, 23; April 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 16; March 16; April 20.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Victoria: Royal Victoria Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

England

Herefordshire

Hereford: Palladium Theater, 5:45 p. m., March 2.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (First Church): Birmingham Town Hall, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 22.

United States

California

Burlingame: Church Edifice, 1449 Oak Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, p. m., Feb. 20.

Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, Sixteenth and Manhattan Avenue, 8 pe m., Feb. 18.

Newport Beach: Lido Theater, Central Avenue and Via Lido, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.

Oakland (First Church): Scottish Rite Temple, 1547 Oak Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Woodland: Woodland High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.

District of Columbia

Washington (Second Church): Memorial Continental, Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Florida

Key West: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 20.

Lake Worth: The High School Auditorium, South Lake Worth Road, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.

Leesburg: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.

Miami (First Church): Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.

St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Tallahassee: Church Edifice, Call and Adams Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 20.

Winter Haven: Women's Civic League, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Illinois

Aurora: Church Edifice, 331 Main Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Chicago (Sixth Church): State Theater, 11020 Michigan Avenue, 12 m., Feb. 17.

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 16.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4115 North Kedvale Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Jerseyville: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Indiana

Hammond: Hammond High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Mishawaka: Mishawaka High School Auditorium, 1202 Lincolnway East, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.

Kansas

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Eighteenth Street and Tauromee Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 16.

Louisiana

Lake Charles: Church Edifice, Ford and Kirby Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Massachusetts

Worcester (First Church): Pilgrim Congregational Church, 907 Main Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Michigan

Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Whitmore Road at Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Minnesota

St. Paul (Second Church): St. Paul Auditorium Theater, Fifth Street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 16.

Mississippi

McComb: State Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.

New Jersey

Union City: Union Hill High School Auditorium, Hudson Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 17.

New York

Buffalo (Third Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.

Freeport: Columbus Avenue School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 21.

Jackson Heights (auspices Churches, Elmhurst and Jackson Heights): Boulevard Theater, 8228 Northern Boulevard, 10:15 a. m., Feb. 22. (Note change of place.)

New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 22.

Ohio

Akron (Second Church): Church Edifice, 80 Marshall Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 20.

Circleville (auspices First and Second Churches and Society, Columbus): High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., Feb. 16.

Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, Lake Avenue at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Boulevard at Bancroft Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 17 and 18.

Youngstown (Second Church): South High School Auditorium, Market Street and Warren Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 16.

Oklahoma

Frederick: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Oregon

Corvallis: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.

Multnomah: Multnomah School Auditorium, Pacific Highway, 8 p. m., Feb. 20.

Texas

Galveston: Church Edifice, 3627 Avenue O, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.

Houston (Fourth Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Marshall: Church Edifice, West Burleson and North Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Victoria: Smith Fischer Hall, East North Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 16.

Washington

Hoquiam: Church Auditorium, Seventh and L Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Port Townsend: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 21.

Snohomish: Grange Hall, Second Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 20. (Note change of place.)

Wisconsin

Beloit: Church Edifice, 805 Bluff Street, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 20.

Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1821 West Bow Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 16, and 8 p. m., Feb. 17.

Milwaukee (auspices Churches, Milwaukee, and First Church, Wauwatosa): Davidson Theater, 621 North Third Street, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 17.

'Heavy Pressure' Gets Germans Ten Ships From Danes

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said that "after heavy German pressure" the Danish Government was forced to deliver about 10 torpedo boats from the Danish Navy to German authorities.

It said the ships got German crews last Wednesday and that Danish officers aboard the vessels lying in Copenhagen Harbor lowered their flags to half-staff before the Germans went aboard.

Danish acceptance, the newspaper said, was under protest and followed presentation of the German demands several times.

The Danish Government was said to have rejected a German proposal that the transfer be given the form of hiring.

Six of the vessels were described as modern, having been built in the past 10 years, and the others were said to date from before the World War. All were delivered disarmed according to an agreement finally reached between the two governments, the newspaper said.

The Germans, it reported, pledged that the ships would be used only for practices and guard duty in the Baltic.

British Sailors Rescued When Freighter Capsizes

LEWES, Del., Feb. 10 (AP)—Forty-seven members of the crew of the British freighter Ramon de Larringa were rescued by Coast Guards early today after the vessel capsized three miles off shore in the Delaware Breakwater. One man was reported missing.

Tme 5,800-ton ship, which Chief Boatswain C. A. Osborne of the Coast Guard said was bound from Philadelphia to England with a cargo of pig iron, was towed to the Breakwater by Coast Guard cutters after it developed a dangerous list Friday night 75 miles off Atlantic City.

Heavy seas had caused the cargo to shift.

High Tribunal Refuses to Act In Ford Case

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to interfere with a Labor Board order directing the Ford Motor Company to reinstate a group of employees with back pay and to cease alleged interference with collective-bargaining rights of the workmen.

It ruled in another case that the right to freedom of speech and of assembly was violated by a court injunction restraining the peaceful picketing by an Illinois labor organization of a beauty parlor in which there was "no immediate employer-employee dispute."

Denial of a review in the Ford case left in effect a decision by the Federal Circuit Court at Cincinnati, Ohio, which sustained the Board's action as applied to 23 employees.

Unless the Ford Company should be successful in other litigation, it will be compelled to comply with the Circuit Court ruling. It had been generally expected that the outcome of the controversy might have an effect on future defense contracts awarded by the Government.

Assaults Charged

Litigation resulted from a Labor Board ruling that the company was responsible for "assaults" on a group of persons attempting to distribute United Automobile Workers leaflets at the River Rouge plant in 1937.

Reinstatement of 24 employees subsequently dismissed was ordered by the Labor Board. The Circuit Court limited the order to 23 workmen.

Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter asserted in the opinion on the beauty parlor case that the "ban of free communication is inconsistent with the guarantee of freedom of speech."

He said that the issue presented by the controversy was: "Is the constitutional guarantee of freedom of discussion infringed by the common-law policy of a state forbidding resort to peaceful persuasion through picketing merely because there is no immediate employer-employee dispute?"

"That a state has ample power to regulate the local problems thrown up by modern industry and to preserve the peace is axiomatic," Mr. Frankfurter added.

Among other actions, the court refused to reconsider a Jan. 13 decision by which it upheld the conviction of two men on a charge of violating Federal anti-spy legislation by obtaining information from Naval Intelligence files at San Pedro, Calif.

Refused to Join

The picketing of the beauty parlor was said by its proprietor to have started in 1937 after all of his 16 women employees had refused of their own accord to join the union and he had declined to compel them to join.

Justice Frankfurter delivered the decision, which applied to picketing by the Milk Wagon Drivers Union of Chicago of stores selling products supplied by Meadowmoor Dairies, Inc., described as a "cut-rate" company.

Justices Black, Douglas, and Reed dissented.

The majority opinion held that a State may "authorize its courts to enjoin acts of picketing in themselves peaceful when they are enmeshed with contemporaneously violent conduct which is concededly outlawed."

Justice Black, in a dissenting opinion, contended that the majority ruling "gives approval to an injunction which seriously infringes upon the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and the press."

Power of States

"Freedom of speech and freedom of the press," Justice Frankfurter said, "cannot be too often invoked as basic to our scheme of society. But these liberties will not be advanced or even maintained by denying to the States with all their resources, including the instrumentality of their courts, the power to deal with coercion due to extensive violence.

"If the people of Illinois desire to withdraw the use of the injunction in labor controversies, the democratic process for legislative reform is at their disposal.

"On the other hand, if they choose to leave their courts with the power which they have historically exercised, within the circumscribed limits which this opinion defines, and we deny them that instrument of government, that power has been taken from them permanently."

Mobile Businessmen Form Optimist Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—An Optimist Club has been formed here by Mobile businessmen under direction of W. V. Britton, Extension Director of Optimist International.

Many years ago such a club was organized by civic leaders here who had as their objective the erection of playgrounds. Many of these play centers are still in use. The present group has as a motto: "Friend of the Boy."

$1,146,394,496 Budget O. K.'d For U. S. Treasury-P. O. Needs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—A bill appropriating $1,146,394,496 for the Treasury and Post Office departments during the 1942 fiscal year beginning July 1, was sent to the House today by its Appropriations Committee.

It provided $304,330,185, including expansion of Coast Guard defense and neutrality duties, for the Treasury Department and $842,064,311 for the Post Office Department. Both totals were slightly lower than President Roosevelt's budget estimates.

The Committee also recommended a $375,000,000 Works Projects Administration fund to last until July 1.

The Treasury total represented a $5,600,000 increase over the current year's appropriation, primarily because of additional defense work.

The Committee asked Congress to appropriate $62,193,150 for the Coast Guard, an increase of $18,959,440 over the 1941 figure. It also approved a $6,370,000 contract authorization fund.

Coast Guard Program

The Coast Guard program, in addition to regular activities, includes:

Personnel increases of commissioned officers, cadets, warrant officers, and enlisted men, $5,121,342.

Installation of searchlights, depth finders, anti-aircraft machine guns, two-way portable radios, and purchase of gas masks, $1,500,000.

Three new 327-foot cutters, $5,000,000.

Fourteen smaller cutters, $2,165,000.

"In company with our defense program of building up and placing the Navy in a strong, efficient situation," the Committee said, "it has become necessary to make such improvements and alterations and provide such equipment and supplies as will place Coast Guard vessels, suitable for operation with the Navy, in a position to fulfill that duty when called upon."

The Committe also estimated that $4,369,000,000 of property of 10 European countries had been "frozen" in the United States since last May.

The countries are Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Rumania. The Committee noted that the President had designated the Treasury department "during the national emergency," to exercise control over this property.

New Air Mail Rejected

The Committee rejected a budget bureau recommendation that the Post Office department appropriation include an item of $1,229,736 for the American Export Airlines to operate one trip a week in trans-Atlantic air mail service. It would compete with Pan American Airways, which has offered to increase its trips to six a week.

Under existing conditions, the Committee said, it felt a second line "would not strengthen the position of our foreign air operations and would greatly increase the burden on the Treasury."

The total recommended for the Post Office Department was $26,574,134 higher than the current year's appropriation but $3,948,276 below the budget estimates.

Twenty additional postal inspectors were recommended to organize mail facilities at new military cantonments.

The Committee advocated that six-cent air mail stamps be printed in only one color to save money. Funds for domestic air mail transportation were fixed at $21,280,327, an increase of $840,128. A decrease of $769,318 in foreign air mail funds was provided making the amount for that service $15,477,831.

The Committee recommended an appropriation of $135,618,350—an increase of 20 per cent—for the Internal Revenue Bureau to permit a more careful examination of income tax returns in the upper brackets.

The report predicted that the Bureau's work will increase with tax base changes effective this year, an expected increase in the average of income taxes, and higher returns from corporations engaged in defense work.

"The Government," the report continued, "has need for all of the revenue the tax laws will produce, and the Bureau should be equipped successfully to cope with technical difficulties to be encountered and to collect the maximum tax that is legally due."

City Names Chosen For 23 Cruisers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, announced Feb. 8 that President Roosevelt has chosen the names of cities for 23 cruisers to be built under the Navy expansion program.

Among those to be built by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J., one will be named the New Haven, and another the Buffalo.

Those to be built by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., will be named the Biloxi and Vicksburg (Miss.).

Those to be built by the Bethlehem Steel Company, Fore River, Quincy, Mass., will be named the Providence (R. I.) and the Manchester (N. H.).

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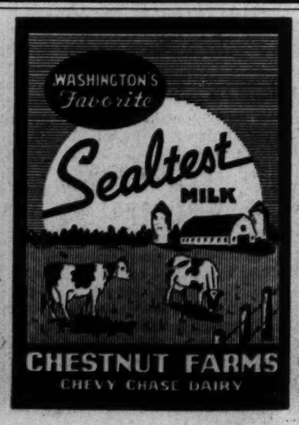

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The Home Forum

The Prudential Committee

It seems queer not to be part of it, this winter. Now, on these crisp, starlit evenings, the lights from the Selectmens' Room stream late across the humped snow as the Prudential Committee meets and the financial affairs of Jaalam are carded out for the March Town Meeting. They meet and they consider without me, for last summer I resigned. That I do not regret; I'd served my time, and now other matters come first. Still, I miss these meetings.

For I have many pleasant memories of them. The Selectmens' Room, the heart of Jaalam's affairs, is painted that buttery yellow that never seems quite dry. Down the center runs the long table, the scattering of armchairs about it. The tall windows look out on the Common and the bare elms and maples; at one end is the black door of the Town safe, at the other the tall stove with its pipe angling just below the ceiling. This stove, I remember, was always a vexation. Watts Duncan, the Town Clerk, always banked the fire; we always opened it up and huddled about it and retreated gradually as the meeting went on. That seemed one pattern of these meetings—a gradual thawing. Newcomers undid scarfs and sheepskins and warmed chilled hands at the cherry-red blush of sheet iron, then found voices and entered the debate that ever eddied about the long table. I hear, remotely, that this year they're considering putting steam heat in the Town House. It won't be the same, without that tall stove.

* * *

And there were other patterns about these meetings, as I recall them. I don't mean the long, careful consideration of spendings, the whittling off of a few dollars here, a few dollars there to arrive at a tax rate not too outlandish. With that we were often impatient; there is something in our Yankee makeup that dislikes this slow process of arriving at group decisions—and something else that makes us tolerate it. But I do mean the pattern of Jaalam that unfolded through the many winter evenings as we sat about that long table, baking in the Florida heat of that tall stove.

Now, as I look back on that, I can see it whole. And I know that from all of it I learned something. Probably all of us who, at one time or another, sat around that table learned this. And that was tolerance. I do not, by that, mean condonation of the idea of which we disapproved. Tolerance is too often that. But I do mean that we all came to see that there were many Jaalams in this small town of ours, and that we were all, in our own queer ways, trying to make them better. These ways were not our ways; sometimes we thought them not ways to progress at all. But the intent, I think, we always recognized.

* * *

I couldn't say that the Prudential meetings always ran smoothly. They didn't. Sometimes so heated was the talk that the tall stove wasn't needed at all. But that never lasted. In argument, it's difficult to get behind cold figures. The firemen wanted new hose, the Selectmen needed a new road scraper, the School Committee planned to paint the Wilbur Building. Fine things, all of them. But add them up, and look at your tax rate. There you were, gentlemen; you can't have everything in one year. Now which do you absolutely need? Why, we've actually ended with the firemen arguing for the Selectmen, and the Selectmen for the School Committee. Grand folks, these Jaalam people.

In one way, I can see now, the Prudential Committee has taken the place of the Town Meeting. Not wholly, I hope that never will be done. I can but barely remember the old Meetings, the all-day affairs that opened in early morning and meandered on, sometimes, into late evening. March Meeting, in those days, was a New England holiday. About the Common, under the church carriage sheds, the shaggy white horses drowsed; in the Town House the Meeting droned on, voting for officers, plodding through the warrant, question by question. Those were good days of homespun oratory; all the debate of months, about the forge, at the barbershop, over the grocery counter, came to flower here. But that form of Town Meeting had been shaped for a town of farmers, with leisure enforced by March mud. And, when Jaalam was no longer that Town, the form of our meeting changed.

We still hold to that form—the election one day, the business meeting on another evening. But that, too, quickly became awkward. We adjourned, and readjourned; the Meeting trailed along for weeks. There was too much to consider and debate, and the Prudential Committee was formed to winnow things out. They heard reports, they considered, they made recommendations. And the meetings became shorter, became brisker.

* * *

I'm not sure, but I think that of late years they have become too brisk. Now it is a rare March Meeting that lasts beyond two hours. And with that something has gone from Jaalam. We do things more easily, to be sure, and perhaps we do them better. There is now less time wasting, less oratory, less fumbling. But whether or not that is completely good we're not certain. This is sure: Jaalam knows far less about what's going on than it did ten years ago. So many times we've made recommendations, said: "There'll be fireworks over that," and seen the question passed without debate. That isn't good. It's flattering to have the Prudential Committee's program adopted. But often, we have suspected, the Meeting votes not on the question but on their confidence in the Committee. We've looked into it; it's probably all right. Let's get along. Perhaps more and more, as they grow more complicated, all democracies tend toward voting confidence in someone's judgment rather than through understanding of the question. This may be necessary. But it may be that, of late years, we have become more concerned in getting things done, rather than with how they are done.

Of course, a year ago I wouldn't have said that, for then I wasn't an outsider. But now I am, and on these brisk, starlit evenings when the snow sings underfoot, there's an odd feeling that I should be somewhere else. I wonder what the Prudential Committee will decide about the new snowplow, the fire-alarm system. I don't know, and I feel singularly outside things. The tall stove glows; someone says: "Now look here, Frank. We know you want only a couple hundred more than last year. Maybe you could use it. But s'pose everyone did that? Figure that out." Frank squirms. They've got him. He'll take fifty more, and consider himself lucky. And then the Prudential Committee will try to take that fifty away from the next fellow, to even up.

* * *

I do' know. I wouldn't go back—couldn't. Other things come first. But that new heating plant for the Town House—I'm not so sure about that. We always got along with stoves, in my time. But quite likely, when I go to Town Meeting, I'll look over the recommendation of the Prudential Committee and trail along. They've carded it out; they ought to know.

DANIEL CHASE

To Sidney Lanier

Were I the flute, the singing strings,
That gave your soaring spirit wings,
O poet, grave and gay,
Had I your seeing sentient eye,
So quick to beauty's poignancy,
I'd sing for you today.

Were I the wind, were I the whir
Of flying bird, the grasses' stir,
My praise might worthy be;
But I will summon sands and seas,
The straying streams, the lordly trees,
To sing my song for me.

HENRIETTA RUNYON WINFREY

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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AN EARLY GREEK OENOCHOE

THE BLACK-FIGURED Greek vase was a forerunner of the red-figured vase. Both were articles of daily domestic use, so shaped that they would serve their purpose most efficiently. There were specific shapes for water storage, for oils and toilet preparations, for drinking vessels, and water carrying.

The earliest ornament on the primitive vases of the Homeric era was of abstract or geometric character, consisting of parallel lines, zigzags, frets, swastikas, square crosses. The effect was that of an all-over network of decoration, with few if any open, unornamented spaces. Change in pottery forms and decoration in the seventh century B. C., was the result of a basic change in Greek thought and a broadened outlook. A pronounced influence was felt from the Orient, and orderly and rigid geometric patterns gave way to freer forms, brighter colors, and more naturalistic portrayal.

The black-figured vase, despite the Eastern influence, was a Greek creation. It was shaped on the potter's wheel and the surface polished smooth. The decoration was drawn against the terra-cotta background and covered with black varnish, and often the drawing was incised. The cut, somewhat gritty line is easily discerned on the black-figured vases. Later, when they reversed the method, making figures red against a black background, the lines were all carefully painted.

Greek vases were often decorated by eminent painters, for there did not exist in ancient Greece the division between fine and applied art which we impose today.

D. A.

As Toscanini Sees Music

"IF WE SHOULD SEE the sun for the first time," remarked the alleviating Mr. Chesterton, "it would seem to us the most fearful and beautiful of meteors. Now that we see it for the thousandth time, we call it, in the hideous and blasphemous phrase of Wordsworth, 'the light of common day.'"

I have tried in these pages to pay tribute to a great and singular musician who in all the half-century that he has been conducting orchestras has never looked upon a masterpiece of music without seeing it as though for the first time, and being penetrated and possessed anew by its greatness. I think it is one of the things that might be said of the supreme interpreter that he is a re-creative artist who has not wearied of wonders. For what is the distinguishing characteristic of such an artist but that ability of his to give us the sense of quickened and quickening contact with familiar works? Other signs betray his presence: but that is the unmistakable and certain signal.—From "Toscanini and Great Music," by LAWRENCE GILMAN. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

A Paragon of English Sages

LORD BACON has been called (and justly) one of the wisest of mankind. The word *wisdom* characterizes him more than any other. It was not that he did so much himself to advance the knowledge of man or nature, as that he saw what others had done to advance it, and what was still wanting to its full accomplishment. He stood upon the high 'vantage ground of genius and learning; and traced, "as in a map the voyager his course," the long devious march of human intellect, its elevations and depressions, its windings and its errors. He had a "large discourse of reason, looking before and after." He had made an exact and extensive survey of human acquirements: he took the gauge and metre, the depths and soundings of human capacity. . . . He knew well what the goal and crown of moral and intellectual power was, how far men had fallen short of it, and how they came to miss it. He had an instantaneous perception of the quantity of truth or good in any given system; and of the analogy of any given result or principle to others of the same kind scattered through nature or history. His observations take in a larger range, have more profundity from the fineness of his tact, and more comprehension from the extent of his knowledge, along the line of which his imagination ran with equal celerity and certainty, than any other person's whose writings I know. . . . He had great sagacity of observation, solidity of judgment and scope of fancy; in this resembling Plato and Burke, that he was a popular philosopher and philosophical declaimer. . . . Reason in him works like an instinct; and his slightest suggestions carry the force of conviction. His opinions are judicial. . . . He had great liberality from seeing the various aspects of things (there was nothing bigoted, or intolerant, or exclusive about him), and yet he had firmness and decision from feeling their weight and consequences. His character was then an amazing insight into the limits of human knowledge and acquaintance with the landmarks of human intellect, so as to trace its past history or point out the path to future inquirers, but when he quits the ground of contemplation of what others have done or left undone to project himself into future discoveries, he becomes quaint and fantastic, instead of original.—From "Lectures on the Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth," by WILLIAM HAZLITT.

"Good tidings of good"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PROPHET Isaiah foresaw the appearing of the Christ, which should dispel all fear, bring health and happiness where before had been sickness and discord, and establish understanding firmly in the knowledge of God. In that glorious prophecy, to be found in the fifty-second chapter of Isaiah, he exclaims, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!"

Centuries later, Christ Jesus, who revealed and demonstrated the spiritual facts concerning God and man, promised the coming of another Comforter, which should bring to humanity release from all bondage. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 55), "This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science."

Thus, these comforting Scriptural promises, made plain to all today through the revelation of Christian Science, unfold to those who, in humble desire, unreservedly seek to understand God as All. Through the study of this Science one learns that good is real, and that salvation from all that is unlike good comes with the understanding that God reigns supreme.

To the consciousness, then, that acknowledges God, the only Mind, as All-in-all, there can be no fear of lack of good. Neither can fear of losing health, home, right companionship, business, or any other good thing, overwhelm one thus resting in the understanding of the allness of God. For he is learning through the inspired teachings of Christian Science that man cannot be separate from God, divine Mind, or deprived of his spiritual inheritance. Rather is unbounded good experienced as he holds, with ever-increasing confidence, to his sonship with God.

The student of Christian Science is constantly turning his thoughts away from reliance on material means and methods, and is humbly learning to place his trust entirely in God. Herein no evil can dwell, no anxious or fearful thought can enter and find root. The supply of good, enough and to spare, is always at hand for all who are willingly serving the one God, divine Mind. Security and plenty are experienced by those who serve God and reject material beliefs, doubts, and fears. Did not the master Christian say (Matthew 6:24): "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon"?

Discerning humanity's great need for an understanding of God and man's inseparable oneness with God, good, Mrs. Eddy was divinely led to establish monthly and weekly periodicals, and an international daily newspaper, *The Christian Science Monitor*. In these periodicals, which are widely read throughout the civilized world, is proclaimed the glorious message of Christian Science, which gives the true knowledge of salvation from all that is unlike good. Spreading only good news, encouraging co-operation in place of rivalry, brotherly love in place of hatred and revenge, and lifting the heart-weary to happiness, the sick to health, and the sinner to pure, Godlike thinking, the message of Christian Science is traveling over the world.

Throughout the Bible there are recorded instances of the healing of disease, the prevention of disaster, and the reformation of sin by those who turned unreservedly to God as the one omnipotent, all-loving, and ever-present Father. And today, each healing in Christian Science makes known and proves practical the same divine power which governs the experience of those who learn to know God as divine Love. On page 153 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes: "When God went forth before His people, they were fed with manna: they marched through the wilderness: they passed through the Red Sea, untouched by the billows. At His command, the rock became a fountain; and the land of promise, green isles of refreshment. In the words of the Psalmist, when 'the Lord gave the word: great was the company of them that published it.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

Snowfall

An hour ago the unrelenting sky
Rested its sullen weight upon the hills.
Muteness held the world. There was no cry
Of any bird, and even the wrestling wills
Of wind and tree were stilled on a waiting waste of stone.

But now the sky has found release in snow.
The stillness is no longer dull with dread.
White peace has drifted down in soundless flow
And every rock and tree is comforted.
The fusing land and sky are soothed to monotone.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

ΕΥΑΓΓΕΛΙΑ ΑΓΑΘΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ προφήτης Ἡσαΐας προεῖδε τὴν ἐμφάνισιν τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἥτις θὰ διεσκόρπιζε πάντα φόβον, θὰ ἔφερεν ὑγείαν καὶ εὐτυχίαν ὅπου ἀσθένεια καὶ δυσαρμονία ἦσαν πρίν, καὶ θὰ ἵδρυε στερεῶς τὴν ἀντίληψιν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐπιγνώσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ. Εἰς τὴν περίφημον ἐκείνην προφητείαν, ἥτις εὑρίσκεται εἰς τὸ πεντηκοστὸν δεύτερον κεφάλαιον τοῦ Ἡσαΐα, ἀναβοᾷ οὗτος, "Πόσον ὡραῖοι εἶναι ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρέων οἱ πόδες τοῦ εὐαγγελιζομένου, τοῦ κηρύττοντος εἰρήνην! τοῦ εὐαγγελιζομένου ἀγαθά, τοῦ κηρύττοντος σωτηρίαν, τοῦ λέγοντος πρὸς τὴν Σιών, Ὁ Θεός σου βασιλεύει!"

Αἰῶνας ὕστερον, ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ὅστις ἀτεκάλυψε καὶ ἀπέδειξε τὰ πνευματικὰ γεγονότα περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ὑπεσχέθη τὴν ἔλευσιν ἄλλου Παρακλήτου, ὅστις θὰ ἔφερεν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ἄφεσιν ἐκ πάσης δουλείας. Εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἰδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, γράφει (σελ. 55), "Ὁ Παράκλητος οὗτος ἐννοῶ ὅτι εἶναι ἡ Θεία Ἐπιστήμη."

Οὕτω, αἱ παρηγορητικαὶ αὗται ὑποσχέσεις τῶν Γραφῶν, ποὺ σήμερον ἔχουν γίνει σαφεῖς εἰς ὅλους μέσῳ τῆς ἀποκαλύψεως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, διαπύσσονται εἰς ἐκείνους οἵτινες, μὲ ταπεινὴν ἐπιθυμίαν, ζητοῦν εἰλικρινῶς νὰ ἐννοήσουν τὸν Θεὸν ὡς Πᾶν. Διὰ τῆς μελέτης τῆς Ἐπιστήμης ταύτης εἷς μανθάνει ὅτι τὸ καλὸν εἶναι πραγματικόν, καὶ ὅτι σωτηρία ἀπὸ πᾶν ἀνόμοιον πρὸς τὸ καλὸν ἔρχεται μὲ τὴν ἀντίληψιν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς βασιλεύει ὑπέρτατος.

Εἰς τὴν συνείδησιν λοιπόν, ἥτις ἀναγνωρίζει τὸν Θεόν, τὸν μόνον Νοῦν, ὡς Πᾶν-ἐν-παντί, δὲν δύναται νὰ ὑπάρχῃ φόβος περὶ ἐλλείψεως τοῦ καλοῦ. Οὔτε δύναται ὁ φόβος ἀπωλείας τῆς ὑγείας, τοῦ οἴκου, τῆς πρεπούσης συντροφίας, τῶν ἐργασιῶν, ἢ οἱουδήποτε ἄλλου καλοῦ, νὰ καταβάλουν ἕνα ὅστις στηρίζεται οὕτω ἐπὶ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ. Διότι μανθάνει μέσῳ τῶν ἐμπνευσμένων διδαχῶν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος δὲν δύναται νὰ χωρισθῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ θείου Νοός, ἢ νὰ ἀποστερηθῇ τῆς πνευματικῆς του κληρονομίας. Μᾶλλον ἀπεριόριστον καλὸν δοκιμάζεται καθὼς κρατεῖ, μὲ πάντοτε αὐξάνουσαν πεποίθησιν, τὸ ὅτι εἶναι υἱὸς τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ὁ μελετητὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης στρέφει τὰς σκέψεις του σταθερῶς ἀπὸ τὴν πεποίθησιν εἰς ὑλικὰ μέσα καὶ μεθόδους, καὶ ταπεινῶς μανθάνει νὰ θέτῃ τὴν ἐμπιστοσύνην του ἐντελῶς ἐπὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Κακὸν δὲν δύναται νὰ κατοικήσῃ ἐδῶ, οὔτε δύναται ἀνήσυχος ἢ ἔμφοβος σκέψις νὰ εἰσέλθῃ καὶ νὰ ριζωθῇ. Ἡ προμήθεια τοῦ καλοῦ, ἀρκετὴ καὶ περισσεύουσα, εἶναι πάντοτε πρόχειρος δι' ὅλους οἵτινες ὑπηρετοῦν ἑκουσίως τὸν ἕνα Θεόν, τὸν θεῖον Νοῦν. Ἀσφάλεια καὶ ἀφθονία ἔρχονται εἰς τὴν πεῖραν ἐκείνων οἵτινες ὑπηρετοῦν τὸν Θεόν, καὶ ἀπορρίπτουν τὰς ὑλικὰς δοξασίας, τὰς ἀμφιβολίας, καὶ τοὺς φόβους. Δὲν εἶπεν ὁ Ἀρχι-χριστιανὸς (Ματθαίου 6:24), "Οὐδεὶς δύναται δυσὶ κυρίοις δουλεύειν· ἢ γὰρ τὸν ἕνα μισήσει καὶ τὸν ἕτερον ἀγαπήσει, ἢ ἑνὸς ἀνθέξεται, καὶ τοῦ ἑτέρου καταφρονήσει· οὐ δύνασθε Θεῷ δουλεύειν καὶ μαμμωνᾷ";

Διακρίνουσα τὴν μεγάλην τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος ἀνάγκην δι' ἀντιλήψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς ἀδιασπάστου ἑνότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μὲ τὸν Θεόν, τὸ καλόν, ἡ Mrs. Eddy ὡδηγήθη θείως νὰ ἱδρύσῃ μηνιαῖα καὶ ἑβδομαδιαῖα περιοδικά, καὶ μίαν διεθνῆ καθημερινὴν ἐφημερίδα, The Christian Science Monitor. Εἰς τὰ περιοδικὰ ταῦτα, ἅτινα ἀναγιγνώσκονται εὐρέως καθ' ὅλον τὸν πεπολιτισμένον κόσμον, διακηρύττεται τὸ λαμπρὸν διάγγελμα τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ὅπερ δίδει τὴν ἀληθῆ γνῶσιν σωτηρίας ἀπὸ πᾶν τὸ ὁποῖον εἶναι ἀνόμοιον πρὸς τὸ καλόν. Διαδίδον καλὰ νέα μόνον, ἐνθαρρύνον συνεργασίαν ἀντὶ ἀνταγωνισμοῦ, ἀδελφικὴν ἀγάπην, ἀντὶ μίσους καὶ ἐκδικήσεως, καὶ ὑψῶνον τοὺς βεβαρημένους τὴν καρδίαν εἰς τὴν εὐτυχίαν, τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς εἰς τὴν ὑγείαν, καὶ τὸν ἁμαρτωλὸν εἰς τὴν ἀγνήν, θεοειδῆ σκέψιν, τὸ διάγγελμα τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης περιοδεύει τὸν κόσμον.

Πανταχοῦ τῆς Βίβλου εὑρίσκονται ἀναγεγραμμέναι περιπτώσεις θεραπείας ἀσθενείας, προλήψεως συμφορᾶς, καὶ ἀναμορφώσεως ἐκ τῆς ἁμαρτίας, ὑπ' ἐκείνων οἵτινες ἐστράφησαν εἰλικρινῶς πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, ὡς τὸν ἕνα παντοδύναμον, ὁλόστοργον, καὶ πανταχοῦ παρόντα Πατέρα. Καὶ σήμερον, κάθε θεραπεία ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ γνωστοποιεῖ καὶ ἀποδεικνύει πρακτικὴν τὴν ἰδίαν θείαν δύναμιν ἥτις κυβερνᾷ τὴν πεῖραν ἐκείνων ποὺ μανθάνουν νὰ γνωρίζουν τὸν Θεὸν ὡς θείαν Ἀγάπην. Ἐν σελ. 153 τῶν "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα) ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει, "Ὅταν ὁ Θεὸς προηγήθη τοῦ λαοῦ Του, ἐτράφησαν μὲ μάννα· ἐπροχώρησαν μέσῳ τῆς ἐρήμου· διῆλθον μέσῳ τῆς Ἐρυθρᾶς Θαλάσσης ἄθικτοι ἀπὸ τὰ κύματα. Ἐπὶ τῇ ἐντολῇ Του, ὁ βράχος ἔγεινε πηγὴ· καὶ ἡ γῆ τῆς ἐπαγγελίας, πράσινοι νῆσοι ἀναψυχῆς. Μὲ τοὺς λόγους τοῦ Ψαλμῳδοῦ, ὅταν, 'Ὁ Κύριος ἔδωκε λόγον· οἱ εὐαγγελιζόμενοι ἦσαν στράτευμα μέγα.'"

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Fellow Passenger

She sat beside the window hour by hour,
Her eyes intent upon the scenes we passed:
She did not read nor sleep, but silently,
With folded, workworn hands upon her knees,
She seemed to see beyond the things I saw,
Beyond the nestling towns among the trees,
Beyond the meadows where the cattle grazed,
To something intimate that only she
Had loved in this New England countryside.
I do not know why it was plain to me
That she had known and loved all this before,
That she had been away for many years
And hungered speechlessly for this return;
But yet I knew, and though she spoke no word
When it was time for me to leave the train
She turned her head a moment and I saw
Her patient eyes were smiling into mine.

GWEN CASTLE

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AND
HEALTH
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1941

Utilities Issue May Be Put Up To the People

Legislature is warned municipal lighting must get action or go to referendum.

Unless the Massachusetts Legislature cuts the red tape delaying establishment of municipal lighting plants, an initiative petition will be presented to the 1943 session which eventually will place the issue before the voters on a statewide referendum, Wycliffe C. Marshall, Watertown attorney, warned the Legislative Committee on Power and Light today.

Mr. Marshall, Francis E. Kelly, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor, and Representative John T. Sullivan, Democrat of Cambridge, appeared before the Committee to urge passage of legislation which would be simply a step toward establishment of municipal plants.

At present before a city may build or buy a lighting plant, two approving votes by the local city council are necessary before the issue is placed before the people on a referendum. The bills before the committee call for only one city council vote prior to the referendum.

Kelly Claims Overcharge

Former Lieutenant Governor Kelly charged that the 56 private companies are overcharging the people by $50,000,000 a year. He said the private companies enjoy a monopoly on a present day necessity.

"The only thing the private companies fear is competition," Mr. Kelly said. "The minute you give them competition they will lower their rates to avoid competition. If you say by your decision that the electric light companies have had a monopoly long enough and that now you are going to provide municipal competition the companies will cut their rates."

Mr. Marshall charged that the two Council votes now required are "maintained simply for corrupt purposes."

Compares Average Rates

The Watertown attorney said that the average municipal plant rate to domestic and commercial consumers is 2.88 cents a kilowatt-hour compared to the private company rate of 3.6 cents to 5.1 cents a kilowatt-hour.

He contended that the municipal plants are more efficient than the private plants, presenting figures showing that the private companies returned 6.4 per cent on their plant investment, minus depreciation reserves compared to the municipal plan return of 11.2 per cent.

If the 56 private companies were transformed into municipally owned plants the consumers would save at least $15,000,000 a year, Mr. Marshall said.

New Fiscal Year For State Legal

The Massachusetts Supreme Court informed the State Legislature today that it had the power to change the date of the State fiscal year to make it conform to that of the Federal Government.

The court also said that the Legislature could make necessary appropriations necessitated by such change. The House sought the opinion as an aftermath to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's inaugural recommendation that the Legislature consider the advantages of having the State and Federal fiscal years coincide.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and vicinity: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Tuesday fair and warmer; light southerly winds tonight, increasing to moderate southwest Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight about 15 degrees in the city and 8 degrees to 10 degrees in suburbs away from the coast.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, not quite so cold tonight; Tuesday fair, warmer.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Tuesday fair, warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Light variable winds, becoming southerly tonight and increasing to moderate southwest, Tuesday; weather fair.

Block Island to Hatteras: Moderate northeast winds over north and fresh to strong north winds over south portion; weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

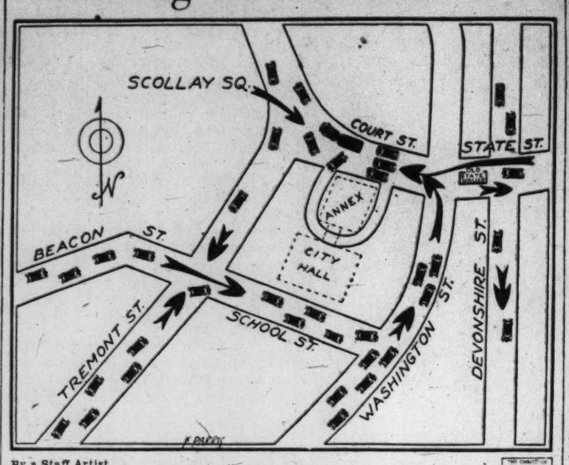
	A	B		A	B
Boston	8	8	New Orleans	37	37
Chicago	20	14	New York	15	15
Denver	39	27	Norfolk	30	29
Kansas City	21	21	Philadelphia	16	14
Los Angeles	56	55	St. Louis	24	22
Miami	43	41	San Francisco	56	56
Minneapolis	14	14	Washington	23	23

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 10.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:13 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 10:30 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:38 p. m.

Making of a Traffic Jam



By a Staff Artist

Undiverted Cars Bring Hub to Standstill

Map of major movements of traffic through some of downtown Boston's busiest streets, illustrating that if traffic is blocked in narrow Court Street, which is one-way, resulting congestion may back up for many blocks and tie up intersections. The heaviest period for this district is 8:40 to 10:30 a. m.

Parking Enforcement Laxity Clogs 'Water-Pipe' Streets

Traffic in downtown Boston is much like water flowing through a series of pipes. Clog it at one point, and you stop movement all along the line.

Because many downtown streets are crowded to capacity during rush hours, lights must be adjusted as nicely as possible and traffic must flow with reasonable smoothness. Otherwise the whole downtown area may get hopelessly tangled. Regulating the flow is an intricate technical problem. It involves the timing of lights, the habits and volume of traffic.

Taking specific examples to illustrate this situation explains why the parking problem is a problem; it means that two or three cars double-parked at one point can clog traffic and cause jams all over the city.

Philip T. Desmond, traffic engineer for the Boston Traffic Commission, cited Court Street, directly behind City Hall, as an example. He descrjbed this short, narrow thoroughfare as the "key street" of the downtown area.

Far-Reaching Effect

"If traffic is blocked in Court Street, jams may occur on Washington, School, Tremont and Beacon Streets. Meanwhile, congestion may increase on State and Devonshire Streets, with traffic being blocked as far away as Dock Square," Mr. Desmond explained.

"Traffic can 'kick back' from Court Street to the intersection of Beacon and Tremont within ten minutes," he added. "I've seen it happen."

Court Street is only three lanes wide. Parking is prohibited, but the right-hand lane has usually been completely occupied by parked vehicles. Moreover, the middle lane is often blocked during rush periods by cars stopping temporarily in front of the banks and office buildings along the street.

Added to this is considerable truck traffic; furthermore, there is a heavy cross-movement of traffic into and out of the small streets running around City Hall Annex.

Net result is that without enforcement of parking regulations, Court Street has been frequently blocked, which in turn stops a heavy left-turn flow of traffic from Washington to Court Street, which in turn backs up traffic along Washington Street beyond Newspaper Row.

If traffic is heavy on School Street—as it usually is during the morning rush period of 8:40 to 10:30 o'clock—congestion in Newspaper Row may back it up all the way to Tremont Street, with consequent jams at that thoroughfare.

State Street Traffic

In similar fashion, movement of traffic into Court Street from State Street, next to the Old State House, may be blocked with consequent jams on streets crossing State Street.

Double parking is troublesome in another way, Mr. Desmond said. At busy corners traffic lights are carefully timed to take care of the volume of traffic. At the intersection of Union and Hanover Streets, for example, traffic lights are set for 1,368 cars an hour going toward Haymarket Square—in two lanes. If a truck parks double and immobilizes one lane, only 684 cars can get through.

With as many as 1,000 cars an hour passing this intersection at rush periods, the result is obvious; double parking crowds the street beyond capacity.

Every few years the Traffic Commission takes an actual count of cars passing busy intersections so as to know how to regulate the traffic lights. The last count was taken in 1938. D. J.

Coast Guard Ships Search Sea For Big Freighter Seeking Aid

Three Coast Guard trawlers operating in the North Atlantic were dispatched today to the rescue of the British freighter Kervegan, 200 miles East of Cape Sable, whose radio last night reported the ship in danger of capsizing in heavy seas.

The three Coast Guard ships reached the locality given by the Kervegan's radio last night during the forenoon but found no trace of the vessel. The Chelan, one of the three Coast Guard ships, in a radio message to headquarters in Boston reported a stiff, northwesterly gale and heavy seas; and that it was taking ice.

Earlier in the day another Boston ship, the trawler Tide, one of the Forty-fathom Fleet, reached the position given by the freighter last night and reported sighting bales of pulp or paper. This could have been washed off the deck by heavy seas, it was pointed out. The Tide found no other trace of the freighter.

Boston Sees New British Ship

Boston shipping men had their marine glasses turned on a dark gray British freighter, anchored in the harbor today. It was known to be one of the new convoy ships that Britain is now said to be turning out in 90 days.

Local shippers speculated that it might be a preview of the type of ship that American yards will soon be turning out for the British.

The ship is 380 feet long, of about 9,000 tons, and capable of only 10 knots speed, the rate at which convoys usually travel. It is said to have only two boilers, instead of the usual four or more of a vessel of its type.

The ship brought coal to Boston.

Four-Masted Bark Held Up by Winds

Long overdue in Boston, the Swedish bark Abraham Rydberg was riding out a gale some 75 miles east of Boston Light today awaiting favorable winds, steamships reaching Boston reported today.

Although no word had been received by the ship agents in Boston today from the bark's radio, reports from several vessels arriving in port indicated the bark was in no difficulty.

The four-masted bark, only ship of its kind afloat, was described as having all sails furled and riding out the high winds now prevailing. When favorable winds set in the ship will turn about and head for Boston.

Twice in the past few days the bark's radio has reported it would reach the port, but head winds have blown it out to sea each time. The bark, which left Santos, Brazil, Dec. 3, with 3,000 tons of cotton seed meal, is a training ship for future officers in the Swedish merchant marine.

Judges Weighing Buckley Ouster

Three judges of the Suffolk Superior Court today took under advisement the petition of six voters to remove from office State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley for alleged violation of the State Corrupt Prectices Act.

The three judges heard arguments this morning by counsel terminating a week of testimony. During the past week witnesses testified the State Auditor made contracts with two persons promising jobs in the event of his election and a money penalty if he failed to provide the positions. Handwriting experts disagreed on the genuineness of the signatures.

The judges were Joseph Walsh, Thomas H. Dowd and Jesse W. Morton. The State Auditor in the closing days of the trial took the stand in his own behalf to deny the existence of any contract of the nature charged by the petitioners.

Busy Bee Has Little On Tobin

Boston Mayor's hours at City Hall and elsewhere run up as high as 18 hours a day.

Exploring the News
By the Staff

One reason Mayor Maurice J. Tobin works a 14, 16, or even 18 hour day much of the time is because of the large numbers of people any Mayor must see. Many of them are important officials; most of the others want something. The Mayor's chief secretary, Cornelius T. Reardon, who is a veteran City official, says Mayor Tobin sees fewer people in his City Hall office than former Mayor James M. Curley, but he spends more time with them. Also, Mr. Tobin sees many persons on his visits about the City, whereas Mr. Curley used to tell them: "See my secretary for an appointment," and see them at his office.

Since he became Mayor, Mr. Tobin has attended at least 2,000 banquets—often as many as three or four in a single evening—and usually he is the guest of honor or a featured speaker, Mr. Reardon says. Even with a heavy schedule like this, the youthful Chief Executive tries to get home each evening to spend the dinner hour with his wife and three small youngsters.

* * *

One laborer at least thinks it is too bad the news pictures of the preview trip through the Huntington Avenue subway the other day only showed prominent public officials. He is a workman, of Italian lineage, who was atop a scaffolding in the tube, helping to complete the project when the distinguished group walked by.

"Wot, no pictures of us?" he smiled good-naturedly as flash bulbs exploded and public officials looked into the camera. "We do all da work on da project, and those fellow get all da peechers? You should take us?" Maybe he was right. At any rate the officials who were photographed would probably agree that this workman and his colleagues have turned out a first-class subway.

* * *

New Federal regulations concerning licenses for motorboat operators are, in effect, "Much Ado About Nothing," as far as hundreds of pleasure boat owners and operators are concerned. But many of them don't know it. So Benjamin W. Chase, Registrar of Motor Boats in the Massachusetts Customs District, is kept busy telling scores of them every day by telephone and in person from his "throne" high in the Custom House tower, that the new regulations about licenses apply only to those who "carry passengers for hire." No licenses are required for persons who operate their own boats for pleasure only.

* * *

"Time was," the Harvard Alumni Bulletin recalls, "when the anxious mother would write that fabulous letter to the president of the college—any college—to ask if he would look after her young son and see that he wore his rubbers, got to bed by 10 o'clock, and had enough warm woolly blankets." Now, the Harvard undergraduate is "the subject, the concern, and the focal point" of attention of his deans, his teachers, and his athletic director, they add. And in seven pages of small type they prove it—citing from half a dozen different annual reports of College officials. There are freshmen advisers, upperclassmen tutors, the deans, the Scholarship Committee, the Student Employment office, the Placement Bureau, and the Athletic Association—all concerned with his welfare. Such is modern college life!

* * *

New Englanders are playing an active part in California's "Save the Redwoods" program. As might be expected, California has the largest membership, 3,168 working toward the goal of preserving the giant trees for posterity, but the second greatest area of support is New England where the League has 439 members. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania come next with 414 members supporting the League. While virtually all States are represented, support is scattered elsewhere, with all the rest of the United States accounting for only about another 400 members. Under the program worked out by the League, the State of California contributes an equal amount to funds raised by the League with which to purchase privately owned Redwood groves, for inclusion in the State Park System.

* * *

Harvard men's names, the Alumni Bulletin suggests, have in their "matchless syllables" a certain "inexorable magic." And the editors proceed to prove it by listing a complete "Harvard menu," composed of names in the Alumni Directory and nothing else. Here it is, in brief:

HARVARD ALUMNI MENU

Coolbroth
Herring Black Bass Brook Trout
Legg Lamb Chow Mein
Ham Anderegg Partridge
Hash Quail
Lima Bean Chard
Green Pease French Fries
Peach Pear Cherry Minta Appel
Beverage

Industrial Issues Discussed

By a Staff Photographer

Women's Clubs Open Conference

Mrs. J. Baldwin Bruce and Major Arthur A. Atkinson, at the opening of a two-day meeting sponsored by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Statler. Major Atkinson was one of the speakers at today's opening session. He represented the Federal Surplus Marketing Administration. The purpose of the conference is to take stock of America's assets and liabilities.

Lodge Sees Threat of War, Totalitarian Cloud in Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, declared today that although he favored help for Britain, the Administration's British aid measure would give the President "the power of life and death" over the Nation and would "increase the danger of foreign war and the danger of totalitarian control at home."

Senator Lodge said in a Senate speech that under the legislation, "the Executive could give away our own weapons in unlimited amounts and then request Congress for more funds to build up our own Army and Navy. These requests could not be refused.

"You, therefore, have a combination of unlimited power plus unlimited funds. This is all that you need to set up totalitarian controls over wages, prices, and production.

"It is such power as this, wielded in the past by tyrants and kings, which called representative assemblies into being. As has been well said in the past, it is too much power for a bad man to have; it is too much power for a good man to want.

"In our zeal to defend democracy abroad," Senator Lodge said, "let us not assassinate democracy at home."

The Senator continued: "There is such a thing as a declaration of war. To this I am opposed.

"There is such a thing as a bill to aid Britain. A concrete and definite billf, within reasonable limits that is just to all parties, will have my support.

"There is such a thing as a bill to establish internal dictatorship. For this I will not vote.

"Not only does this bill increase the danger of foreign war and the danger of totalitarian control at home, but it enables the President at his discretion to enter into such alliances with such foreign nations as suit him.

"To pass a definite, just, and reasonable bill as a salute to our hard-pressed friends abroad is one thing. That would be orderly. That would be constitutional. But to convey the power of life and death at the unlimited discretion of one man is something which I cannot do."

N. E. Isolation Gone

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—If New England was once regarded an isolationist region, it is isolationist no longer.

New England's representatives in the House voted nearly two to one for the Lend-Lease bill Saturday, six Republicans and 13 Democrats supporting the bill.

Republicans from the six northeastern states split, nine voting against and six for. Of the 14 Democrats only one, Representative James A. Shanley of Connecticut, voted against the measure.

In northern New England Representatives Charles A. Plumley, of Vermont, Foster Stearns of New Hampshire and Margaret Chase Smith, of Maine, supported the bill.

Of the nine Republican congressmen from Massachusetts only three—Representatives George J. Bates, Charles L. Gifford and Pehr G. Holmes—voted for the bill. Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts explained he voted against the bill because he considered it an "unnecessary" delegation of power to the President. He said he favors the aid-to-Britain-short-of-war policy in general.

With the next vote on the bill coming in the Senate in two or three weeks, many Senators today were commenting upon the Massachusetts 1940 U. S. Senatorial contest between the incumbent, Senator David I. Walsh (D) and Henry Parkman, Jr. (R) which was fought on the foreign policy issue. Senator Walsh, who won by a 250,000 plurality denounced the Administration's foreign policy throughout the campaign whereas Mr. Parkman criticized Senator Walsh for his isolationist views.

Some quarters, however, taking into account Senator Walsh's long term of service in the Senate, attributed his re-election more to his latent political strength built up over many years than to his attack on the Administration. Massachusetts voted for the President and re-elected Gov. Leverett Saltonstall who has since come out strongly for the lend-lease bill.

Massachusetts members of Congress report that their mail is slightly more than 50-50 in favor of the bill, while some colleagues from the other States report it 7 to 3 against.

In Connecticut and Rhode Island the foreign policy issue had little part in the campaign, while if of any importance at all in Maine or Vermont, it figured in the primary contests.

Five New England Senators, incidentally, hold key Senate committee assignments in connection with the national defense program.

The New England congressional vote for the lease-lend bill follows:

Massachusetts—For: Casey (D), Connery (D), Eliot (D), Flaherty (D), Healey (D), McCormack (D), Bates (R), Gifford (R), Holmes (R). Against: Clason (R), Martin (R), Rogers (R), Tinkham (R), Treadway (R), Wigglesworth (R).
Connecticut—For: Fitzgerald (D), Koppleman (D), Maciora (D), Smith (D), Downs (D). Against: Shanley (D).
Rhode Island—For: Fogarty (D), Forand (D).
Maine—For: Smith (R). Against: Fellows (R), Oliver (R).
New Hampshire—For: Stearns (R). Against: Jenks (R).
Vermont—For: Plumley (R).

Baptists to Offset Devens 'Night Spots'

By the Associated Press

Fort Devens, Mass., Feb. 10

A Baptist Minister served notice today to night spots near this military camp that they can expect competition in the near future.

He plans a soft-drink night club, catering especially to trainees and their girl friends, to be operated on a non-profit basis.

The floor show will be snappy enough, promises the Rev. Roy Trafton, of the Leominster Baptist Church, but lemon and lime and orangeade will substitute for cocktails.

The Rev. Mr. Trafton is no amateur in the entertainment field. He said that show-business helped him pay his own way through the University of Maine and through theological school.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Public hearing on the Cambridge city budget and tax rate, in the City Hall, Central Square, Cambridge, at 7 p. m. Stoughton Bell, President of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association, will address members of the City Council.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, second lecture of a series by Margaret George on "Furniture: Styles of English Regency, American Empire, and Victorian Periods." From 10 to 12 a. m. for homemakers, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business people. Gallery talk on "Gothic Gallery" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Reginald Boardman, pianist. In Fenway, Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.

Radio Timetable: Page 12.

Fatal Fire at Dallas

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 10 (AP)—The fatality toll in the fire that swept the Salvation Army Men's Lodge and Mission reached eight early today as rescue workers poked through the smoking shell of the two-story hotel in the heart of Dallas' business district. All the victims were being given free lodging. They had piled their clothing in a small front room for sterilizing. Fire Chief L. M. Funk said improper use of inflammable chemical and natural gas started the blaze.

Pay Boost of $500 Each In Prospect for Solons

A plan to compromise the controversy over the salary paid to members of the Massachusetts Legislature by boosting their pay $500 each for the biennium gained ground today when it was reported to have received support of the Legislature's powerful Rules Committee.

The proposed compromise, which will be considered along with more extreme proposals at a meeting of the Committee on Public Service tomorrow, would require an additional appropriation of $140,000 for the 240 representatives and 40 Senators.

Authoritative sources said the measure's chances of ultimate passage by the Legislature were "excellent."

Attempts to boost the legislators' salaries precipitated the most bitter battle of the 1939 session and the Rules Committee measure would be admitted to avoid a repetition of that fight.

The committee was to meet to discuss the wording of the bill on the eve of a hearing on other measures which would increase the salaries from $2,000 to $3,000 for the two-year term. Organized labor, including the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, has backed that bill.

The legislators' salaries were reduced automatically from $4,000 to $2,000 when the State adopted biennial sessions three years ago.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall vetoed a bill shortly before prorogation in 1939 to increase the salary to $3,000, and an attempt to override the veto failed by two votes in the Senate after hours of bickering.

Willingness to Serve Issue Squarely Before Army Reserve

By Capt. Herbert B. Nichols, FA (Res)
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Are you willing to serve or not?" is the question military authorities are putting up to members of the army reserve vital today to the nation's defense.

Army men from Commanding Generals to company clerks have got their dander up, over the mass of correspondence in reply to members of the Officers Reserve Corps and non-coms in the Regular Army Reserve, "who don't know there's a war going on."

Questionnaires have consequently been sent to all reserve officers informing them that men below the rank of Captain have the right to resign under certain circumstances, and asking whether or not they intend to accept orders for active duty or give up their commissions (the only alternative allowed if permanent deferment is requested).

"The army has got to know where every officer stands," explains Major Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding the First Corps area. He explained that there are in general three classifications of reservists, those requesting active duty, those who say they'll go if they are ordered, and those who request deferment.

As for the Officers, captains and field officers (brass hats, or majors and higher) all must accept assignments when they come, hence the questionnaires really apply and give a choice to lieutenants only. For higher officers they are merely informative.

As for enlisted personnel in the reserve, February 14 will tell the story here, for the President has directed that on this date all members of the Regular Army Reserve shall report for duty. The call, issued through General Woodruff in the New England area, orders each man to report on that day to the Commanding Officer of the station indicated in more detailed instructions previously issued. Each has been issued a transportation request which will be filled at the railroad station nearest his home.

The circumstances under which these men may request discharge from the service are outlined in Section three of Public Resolution Number 96, passed by the 76th Congress, which reads in part: "Any member of any reserve component of the Army of the United States below the grade of Captain who is ordered into the active military service of the United States . . . who has any person dependent solely upon him for support, and who has no other means of support except the wages, salary or other compensation for personal services that he earns, may resign or shall be discharged upon his own request. . . ."

The only other reason allowable for discharge or resignation is where the reservist is employed on a job essential to National Defense. His application is then passed on by a board of army officers.

But there's a joker in the deck. Those who resign or are discharged fall under the further order of military authorities which reads:

"Your attention is directed to the fact that if you are discharged and are within the age limits of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 you must report immediately to the Selective Service Board for Registration under the provisions of that Act."

Thus a man who now holds the rank of Lieutenant or Master Sergeant in the reserve and resigns, runs the risk of later being drafted under the Selective Service Act, as a "$21 Soldier."

These regulations apply equally, it has been learned, to some 8,500 college seniors who, as members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, will receive their commissions in June. They have already been notified by the War Department that they can expect to be called up for at least a year's active duty.

Proposed Coast Guard School In Connecticut Turned Down

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—A Coast Guard request for funds to develop a new petty officers' training school at Avery Point, Conn., was rejected today by the House Appropriations Committee.

Overruling a proposal that $3,000,000 be appropriated for the school, the Committee reported to the House that the project "does not possess sufficient of the characteristics of urgent necessity" to warrant provision for it in the annual Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill.

"The Committee," the report said, "has gone fully into the project and while it has much to recommend it from the standpoint of consolidating at one point and improving the training program, the facilities would all have to be constructed and assuming that they were given the necessary priorities in labor and materials, the first graduates could not be had from the station before the early part of 1943."

Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, testified before an appropriations subcommittee that the new training center was vital to the defense program.

Most other Coast Guard requests for funds to implement its New England program were allowed by the Committee, including an unspecified sum to increase the enrollment of the New London Coast Guard Academy in 1942 from 241 to 295 cadets. Funds also were allowed for an additional 29 enlisted men for New London.

The Committee voted $218,000 for a primary radio station at Boston to replace quarters at Fort Heath taken over by the Army. The money will pay for a site, buildings, and equipment.

Funds likewise were included in the bill for a new $250,000 cutter of the "tender class" to replace the 28-year-old cutter Shrub in service in the Boston district; for a $39,000 repair job on the cutter Ilex, of the Boston district; to purchase, for $1,200 a site for a Coast Guard station at Isle au Haut, Maine, and for these other projects:

$31,800 for buoyage spares and replacements in the Boston district;

$26,000 to reinforce the caisson foundation of Butler Flats Light station, Massachusetts:

$32,200 to improve slips at the South Portland, Maine, depot;

$12,000 to replace 80-year-old lanterns on lighthouse towers at Monhegan Island, Petit Manan, and West Quoddy Headlight Stations, Maine.

$12,500 for riprap protection for Whaleback Light Station, Maine.

Bushnell Fights Tobin Bill

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell made his first official appearance before the legisaltive committee today to oppose a bill which would prevent a single county from being forced to pay the entire expense of cases of general interest prosecuted by the Attorney General's office.

The State's chief law officer charged that a bill sponsored by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston "would cripple the Attorney General at a time when he needs power to act."

Mayor Tobin filed the bill when Suffolk County was called upon to pay the entire expense—estimated at $30,000—of former Attorney General Paul A. Dever's prosecution of small loan agencies.

While Mr. Bushnell admitted that Boston is justified in complaining about the situation, he said the Tobin bill, as now drawn, would limit the Attorney General's powers "by cutting the purse strings."

The Attorney General added "no matter what the incident may have been that caused this bill to be filed, its adoption would cripple the Attorney General at a time when he needs power to act."

Recently, Attorney General Bushnell superseded Hugh A. Cregg, District Attorney of Essex County, in the prosecution of Civil Service job-selling cases in Lawrence. Mr. Bushnell proposed that the Legislature be called upon to reimburse counties which pay the bill for prosecution of cases of general interest.

Boston Banker to Leave

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10 (AP)—Millar Brainard, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston for the last 12 years, has joined the Cleveland office of Otis & Co., the banking firm announced today.

Maine's Jobless Aid Tends From Payments to Work

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 10 — Maine employers contributing to the unemployment trust fund are receiving in return a greater portion of their tax dollars than contributing employers of any other State, declares the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission in its annual report to the Governor.

The substantial increase in the number of placements made in private industries during 1940 compared with previous years is taken as an indication of improved business conditions despite the fact benefit payments to unemployed workers totaling $3,465,000 during the year constituted an increase of about $438,000 over 1939. It is pointed out the full effect of national defense orders in Maine industries had only begun to make its impression in the latter months of the year, explaining why benefit payments increased notwithstanding the gain in placements. The Commission also points outs a direct comparison based on unemployment benefit payments is not justified because the 1939 total would have run much higher if many claimants had not exhausted their benefit rights before the end of the year and also because there were certain liberalizations of the benefit formula in 1940.

Defense Operations a Cause

Due primarily to the acceleration of the national defense program in the closing months of 1940 the emphasis of the program of the Unemployment Compensation Commission has swung from benefit payments to the registration and placement of workers in private industry. This job is handled by the Maine State Employment Service, which is a division of the Commission which, of course, functions without charge to the worker. Statistics show how the work of this division has increased. In 1937 it placed 2,833 persons in private industry in the 10 months it functioned. In 1938 it placed 10,084. In 1939 the number increased to 16,464 and last year reached a peak of 19,521. To do this work, the employment division maintains 13 offices strategically located and also operates an itinerant service which maintains a regular schedule at numerous locations throughout the year.

Merit System Proposals

Instructed by the Legislature in 1936 to report not later than Feb. 1, 1941, as to the advisibility of establishing a system of merit or experience rating with the idea that such a plan would reduce contribution rates for employers who have reduced their unemployment hazards as reflected by their record, the Commission has made two recommendations for the consideration of the Legislature.

The Commission has recommended consideration of the adoption of experience rating as a part of the Maine law but deferment of the effective date of such legislation until the present reserve fund has been built up to a safer margin, or adoption of experience rating in principle, authorization of continued study, and a report to the next Legislature on the feasibility of adopting a system based on the cumulative benefit payment experience of at least three full years.

Either recommendation, the Commission feels, would serve to encourage employers to stabilize employment as much as possible and discourage the practice of some employers to rotate their work so that employees have to accept lay-offs and draw unemployment benefits in lieu of regular employment. It is pointed out there now exists only a very limited amount of experience on which to base studies of merit rating and that only one State, Wisconsin, has had two full years of experience with it. Likewise, it is cautioned that a collapse of the suddenly improved conditions would throw a great strain upon the reserve fund, and that should Congress provide for Federal standards of unemployment compensation payment, the standards might be more liberal than the present formulas in most States, establishing an additional burden on the reserve.

Highway Bond Issue Plan Faces Economy Opposition

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Serious efforts by economy-minded groups to eliminate the $1,800,000 highway construction bond issue from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's 1941-42 spending program is anticipated by Beacon Hill Legislators, as they prepare for Ways and Means Committee hearings on the budget.

This bond issue is perhaps the most vulnerable feature of the Governor's record high expenditure plan. To adopt a bond issue a two-thirds vote is necessary in each branch. Therefore, a serious campaign to eliminate it probably would stand a fair chance of success.

On the other hand, it is anticipated that the anti-bond issue forces will try to reduce by at least $1,800,000 the amount of regular highway fund appropriations so that the Governor's plan to distribute $9,600,000 annually in 1941 and 1942 to the cities and towns to offset partially the State Tax will not be disturbed.

Without such a cut in appropriations, the $1,800,000 represented in the proposed bond issue probably would be taken out of the distribution item, thus increasing the State tax load on cities and towns. The increase would average approximately 25 cents on the average local tax rate.

To bring about a reduction in the proposed highway appropriations, considerable political strategy will be required, for after a comparative highway construction famine during the past two years Republicans and Democrats alike are looking favorably upon the prospect of increased road appropriations for 1941 and 1942.

This issue, including the distribution factor as well as the necessity of matching Federal funds for road building, is certain to be one of the most bitterly discussed of the present legislative session.

It is also reported that the economy forces may attempt to keep the net State tax on cities and towns down by obtaining reductions in regular State departmental expenditures outside of highways.

Hearings Speeded

After a month of comparative inactivity, the Committees of the Massachusetts Legislature swung into full speed action last week, under a system designed to force speedy prorogation.

But already there are indications that the system established this year may run into serious legislative bogs in the Ways and Means Committee and the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance.

The month of January was devoted to scheduling hearings on the nearly 3,000 bills submitted. Now the committees are under orders to speed up hearings as much as possible and to report quickly on measures heard.

However, observers are beginning to believe that financial measures will so jam the Ways and Means Committee and the Municipal Finance Committee that other committees will be forced to spend weeks at thumb-twiddling while the two financial committees work on an overloaded program.

If the present speed-up system fails to bring about prorogation at a reasonably early date, it is anticipated that substantial revisions of House and Senate rules will be attempted to eliminate some of the bottlenecks.

Anticipating the forthcoming Ways and Means Committee trouble over the budget and the hundreds of other measures which automatically must be referred to it, it is understood plans are being formulated to split the committee into several groups. These groups would hold simultaneous hearings on numerous measures, thus speeding up committee action.

Session's Length

Considerable difference of opinion exists among legislators regarding the value of the speed-up system.

Those favoring early adjournment insist that the national defense crisis and the totalitarian attack upon democracies make it imperative that the Legislature operate on a real efficiency basis.

These legislators believe that with national eyes centered upon national problems the public at large wants the Legislature to finish its business quickly and go home.

On the other side, opponents of early prorogation insist that the national defense situation makes it necessary for the Legislature to consider carefully and deliberately all important legislative proposals.

They say that Massachusetts' Great and General Court is one of the important features of democratic government and that the members should not take their duties lightly. Presence of the Legislature in session, they add, is also necessary in case legislative action must be taken to co-operate with the Federal Government on national defense problems.

—Edgar M. Mills

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Stock Taking of Boston Shows Economic Deficits

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Boston Faces Growing Problem of Decentralization

Downtown Boston—Hub of New England commercial activity, and the section affected by decentralization of business and population in the metropolitan area.

The view is looking north, across Fort Point Channel, with Charlestown in the distance beyond the City proper. At the lower left is Congress Street. At the lower right is the Northern Avenue Bridge. Atlantic Avenue with its elevated street railway structure cuts diagonally across the foreground.

The graph superimposed upon the picture shows what has happened to Boston office buildings, in terms of the percentage of space occupied during the last 11 years. The graph shows that in 1929, about 90 per cent of the available space was occupied; in 1934, the low point, about 71 per cent. So far, recovery has had small effect; one office out of four is still vacant.

Figures used in the graph were collected by the Boston Real Estate Exchange, quoted in the Urban Land Institute's report on Boston.

Council Faces Stormy Debate On Auto Tags

Stormy discussion of the Police Department's "no-fix" parking drive appeared a certainty for today's meeting of the Boston City Council, as the members filed into the Chamber this afternoon. Councilors William F. Hurley of Roxbury, Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton, and James S. Coffey of East Boston were among those who declared their intention of demanding that Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and Traffic Commissioner William P. Hickey be called before the Council for an explanation.

Despite mounting protests from politicians, many of whom tried and found it impossible to "fix" the tickets, and from retail trade interests, the drive surged forward with increased momentum today following transfer of an additional 10 rookie policemen to swell the special tagging force to 45 men.

Police announced they are confining their efforts mostly to double-line parkers, those leaving their cars next to hydrants or street corners, and taxi drivers parking in double or triple lines near theaters. When the drive was started, police explained they seek to stop all-day parking, a practice carried on by a small minority of Boston's motorists, to the inconvenience of most of the city's drivers, who wish to park for short periods only.

Legislature Lists Eleven Hearings

Eleven legislative hearings on 77 bills have been scheduled for tomorrow on Beacon Hill. The major hearings include:

The Committee on Public Service, Room 443, 10:30 a. m. on bills to increase from $2,000 to $3,000 the biennial salary of the 280 Massachusetts legislators.

The Committee on Labor and Industries, Room 433, 10:30 a. m., on measures to bar use of the State militia and private police in labor disputes.

The Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety, Room 448, 10 a. m., on legislation to tighten laws against sabotage, conspiracy and the like in the national defense emergency.

The Committee on Judiciary, Room 222, 10:30 a. m., on bills to increase from 31 to 34 the number of Superior Court justices and to repeal the 1938 law prohibiting sale of goods below cost.

Boston Is Example of Decentralization

In the view of many city planners, Boston today presents a graphic example of one of America's leading urban problems—the problem of decentralization, or the flight of business and population from the central area.

Most local observers think drastice action is needed to halt the spread of economic blight, reverse the trend toward decline, and keep Boston proper from becoming a "ghost city," but they don't agree on what kind of action.

The Urban Land Institute has released a detailed survey of the situation. It suggests that a State-appointed commission take charge of Boston's City Government, reorganize it, and thus reduce taxes.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin denounces this idea as extreme, and lends support to the proposal of a group of Greater Boston businessmen for a $19,400,000 highway-building program to relieve traffic congestion and thus improve the situation.

Many of the most influential organizations in Boston are convinced, following thorough and expert study of the problem, that a great step toward solution can be achieved by building the new downtown traffic arteries envisioned in the $19,400,000 highway bill now pending in the Legislature.

Real estate interests cry "lower taxes!" City officials say "new revenues from the State!" City planners propose "better zoning, better highways!" County legislators cry "clean up city politics!"

Nationwide Problem

It is a nationwide problem, this question of decentralization. Affecting all crowded cities to a degree, it will become more acute as time goes one, many city planners think.

The problem is largely that of making our cities better for living. We have made them big, and powerful—titans of American civilization. The problem of today, say city planners almost in unison, is to make them more attractive, more livable.

Boston faces decentralization as a major civic problem sooner than many centers, some observers say, simply because conditions have reached the acute stage here. This is said to have happened because:

1. The City is older as a modern metropolitan center than, say, Los Angeles or Chicago. There are more obsolete buildings to deteriorate.

2. The streets of Boston are narrower and more crooked than those of many cities. Thus the problem of automobile accessibility is unusually difficult.

3. The downtown area, largely surrounded by water, is harder to reach because of its location and the lack of adequate highways to its center.

4. The City itself is confined to older areas. Boston has few new, prosperous, growing communities within it to offset decaying areas. Rising suburbs are all outside the City limits.

5. Much of Boston's office building and business property has been held by family trusts for generations. It is said the heirs in many cases have taken the income but spent little on keeping the property up to date. Result has been that when hard times came, these properties were ripe for decline and red ink.

Worse Than Elsewhere

These are reasons why Boston's problem of decentralization is worse than those of many other cities.

The Urban Land Institute gives a graphic and comprehensive picture of the causes of decentralization—causes which are common to many cities—in its report. The list merits careful attention not only from taxpayers and property owners, but from the City Administration:

1. Traffic congestion. Difficulties of the pedestrian. Crowded streets, ubiquitous hydrants, multitudinous sidewalk crossings for automobiles, delivery trucks blocking sidewalks are among the things the Institute cites as making downtown shopping unattractive.

2. The tax situation. Business and property owners find it hard to make money, or even to stay solvent, with maximum taxes and no prospects of relief.

3. Decay of close-in wholesale, storage, and light industrial districts. Age of the buildings together with shifting commercial trends have accentuated this situation.

4. Excessive drainage of population from the City. The stream of immigrants used to replace the waves of population which deserted close-in residential areas for tse suburbs. But there is no such stream any longer; and the migration to the suburbs has continued.

5. Nuisances such as smoke and noise. These makes the City unattractive to live in, although they are not as bad in Boston as in many centers.

6. Unsightliness such as billboards, advertising, overhead signs, and catch-penny sidewalk business. The Institute urges that action be taken to correct this situation.

7. Vacant lot parking and permits for sidewalk crossings for automobiles. Parking lots damage the value of adjacent property. The Institute urges that since these lots must exist, it would be well to use the areas more intensively, by erecting cage garages as the Mayor proposes.

8. Excessive construction costs. Boston has a different building code from the rest of the State, a very strict one. The Institute feels this discourages industry from locating in the City.

9. Restrictions by trade unions on operations of business. The Institute asserts this situation discourages locaion of business in Boston.

10. "Ribbon development" of arterial streets—that is, development of business along major streets extending into the suburbs through residential areas.

This has taken much business from the downtown firms—for example, roadside restaurants are said to have injured downtown restaurants.

11. Faulty zoning regulations. The Institute feels the present code is inflexible to planning trends.

More and more this problem is coming into the news in Boston. More and more, City, State and private agencies will be forced to find some kind of solution. The results will be of national significance.

Boston Seeks More Ships

With South American wharves piled high with accumulated materials needed in the national defense program, the Boston Maritime Commission and the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston today appealed to Washington for the immediate release of idle government vessels to private shipping lines striving to meet the unprecedented demands of South American trade.

The Maritime Commission made its appeal directly to the United States Maritime Commission which has charge of the hundreds of idle freighters, some of which have ben reconditioned from World War service for such an emergency as local shippers state is here. The Moore-McCormack Lines, only service operating out of Boston to South America, already has four times as many ships in operation as is customary.

According to Frank A. Davis, head of the local Commission, large quantities of wool, cotton, hides, and skins are rotting on the wharves of South American seaports for want of transportation to United States markets. He said there was an immediate market for these products here, that the United States had a responsibility to help the South American countries to keep their business in the Western Hemisphere.

The Moore-McCormack Lines have obtained all the ships available and are bringing eight ships a month into Boston loaded with South American goods compared with only two shiploads under normal conditions.

Extension Proposed in Time Which Limits Women's Work

The State law which requires a woman worker to do her day's work within a consecutive stretch of ten hours may be relaxed a bit.

Miss Margaret Wiesman, Executive Secretary of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts, has agreed on several minor exemptions. One of these proposals would affect stores, the other summer hotels.

The law in debate supplements the nine-hour law which says women cannot work more than nine hours in one day. No effort is being made to change this established legislation. The new act, which has been in effect the past two years, requires that the nine hours be worked within a straight 10.

The plan now evolved for stores, on which the legislature will later pass, is to permit the nine hours to be put in within a range of 11½ hours on Saturdays and holidays. The 11½ hour limit would be operative on not more than 67 days out of the year.

The Summer Hotels

A different method is proposed for the summer hotels. Here the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries would be given authority to exempt such hotels from the 10-hour requirement as could prove they needed split tricks for their women employees.

"We will not oppose an extension of the hour limit to stores," said Miss Wiesman today. "The better stores have been observing the law, but as they have pointed out, many other stores have not. The Department of Labor and Industries, which does not have enough inspectors to supervise the minimum wage law for women and minors, lacks the staff to see to the enforcement of the 10-hour law.

"As it is impossible to do the necessary inspections, this seemed to work a hardship on some good firms trying to maintain a high level of labor standards.

"What we want is a law that can be enforced.

"As to the summer hotels, the Commissioner already has a discretionary power relative to office workers similar to that proposed in connection with the 10-hour law and summer hotels. The present Commissioner, James T. Moriarty, has used this discretionary power judiciously and in many cases has raised office standards including wages.

"It is assumed that the proposed exemption for summer hotels would be discretionary and it is understood that the same beneficial effects would be likely to follow.

A 52-Hour Week

"Summer hotels are already enjoying the privilege of a 52-hour week which was granted by the Department of Labor and Industries in the summer of 1940, which is an exception to the law limiting the work week of women to 48 hours.

"The basic need of the 10-hour law remains the same as when it was passed two years ago. Some mills for example were then making their women employees work so hard that the women were sent home after their first four hours, though some lived so far away they could not get home, and made to return later for the balance of their day, thus prolonging their time away from home to an unreasonable length."

A bill for extending possible stretch of hours from 10 to 11½ on Saturdays and holidays has been introduced by the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants. The Massachusetts Hotel Association is among the other organizations that have also put in bills for changes. The Hotel Association asks to be exempted from the 10-hour law.

Telephone and transportation companies, private secretaries and workers in a supervisory capacity, and practically all household and agricultural employment are exempted today in the law as it now stands.

Bill to Bury Overhead Wires Sharply Opposed by Utilities

Massachusetts public utility companies joined at a hearing today to oppose legislation requiring that overhead wires be placed underground.

One measure, filed by Wycliffe C. Marshall, Watertown attorney, provides that in cities or towns of 15,000 population or more utility concerns must place overhead wires underground on all streets except those specifically exempted by the State Department of Public Utilities at the public hearing.

Other such measures would require the placing of overhead wires underground over a period of years.

F. M. Ives, representing the Boston Edison Company, declared the cost of placing 1,200 miles of overhead wires underground now maintained by the Edison Company would reach $59,000,000.

Mr. Ives contended the Marshall bill made it practically mandatory that the utilities put all wires underground.

The Edison Company representative also opposed a measure requiring utility companies to place underground four miles of wires annually in all cities and towns of 25,000 population or over. This requirement, he said, would cost the Edison Company $1,600,000 annually. Mr. Ives contended that the legislation is unnecessary because his company and other companies have working agreements with municipalities to place wires in congested districts underground. He added that a wholesale underground wire program could not be carried out without increasing rates.

Sheldon Wardwell, representing the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Association, supported Mr. Ives' argument and added that in the 1938 hurricane and flood overhead service was restored in New London and Providence much quicker than underground service on which repairs are necessarily slow.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Boston Elevated were also recorded as in opposition to the underground bill. John M. Worcester, of the telephone company, said it would cost $100,000,000 to put the company's 14,000 miles of overhead wires underground.

Mr. Marshall, arguing for his bill, said it does not make the placing of the wires underground mandatory, but gives the Department of Public Utilities control over such work.

He said there was a big demand for placing wires underground because of the 1938 hurricane and the possibility of war conditions. To prevent haphazard developments along this line, Mr. Marshall said that the Department of Public Utilities should be given control over the placing of wires.

The utility companies gave immediate approval to another bill requiring the placing underground of four miles of overhead wires in Boston annually during the next five years. This legislation continues a system which has been in effect since 1894, their representative said.

Traffic Plan Aids Truckers

An estimated $5,000,000 a year would be saved to the truck operators of Massachusetts alone through construction of the fast traffic arteries through downtown Boston provided in the $19,400,000 highway bill for the Hub now before the Legislature, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin told members of the Massachusetts Press Association today.

Whereas it now takes at least 45 minutes for northbound through traffic to cross downtown Boston, the new overhead Central Artery proposel in the bill would cut this time to as little as five minutes, the Mayor declared. He spoke at the Association's monthly luncheon meeting at the Hotel Westminster.

The proposed Blue Hills radial artery across Dorchester will be of "tremendous benefit" to truckers and to commuters from Needham, Dedham and other South Shore communities, he said."

Striving to consolidate support for the traffic pla nto carry through State highways across the heart of the Metropolitan area Mayor Tobin emphasized that the new arteries would benefit suburban communities fully as much as Boston. About 68 per cent of the cars on Boston streets come from outside the City, and Middlesex County alone contributes as many as the city itself he emphasized to his hearers.

Today's meeting was viewed as particularly significant in the effort to attract support for the highway bill inasmuch as it presented the measure to an influential section of suburban opinion.

Mayor Tobin pointed out that Boston is "probably the only American city that does not have a single street that goes clear through the city from end to end."

Camping Group Elects Officers

A. Cooper Ballantine of Wolfeboro, N. H., was elected President of the New England Section of the American Camping Association Saturday at the 20th annual meeting of the Association at the Hotel Statler.

The Rev. Arthur O. Phinney of Lowell was elected Vice-President, Frederick H. Lewis of Cambridge, Recording Secretary, and Oscar L. Elwell of Keene, N. H., was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The two-day conference concluded with a talk by Prof. William Heard Kilpatrick of Columbia University on "Choosing Experiences for the Best Growth of the Camper," and a panel discussion led by Frances Dugan, Winsor School; Monica Owen, Chestnut Hill School; C. Thurston Chase, Jr., Eaglebrook School; Elizabeth C. Gilkeson, Poughkeepsie Day School; and Eugene Randolph Smith, Beaver Country Day School.

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The Flute Players Club Resumes—Don Cossack Chorus Returns

Novelties Adorn Program; Marjorie Church Pianist

By L. A. Sloper

The Boston Flute Players' Club began a new season yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome. It was the club's one hundred and third concert. The resumption of these concerts is welcome, if belated; perhaps the more welcome because belated. Under the musical direction of Georges Laurent, they hold a unique place in the musical life of the city, and they would be greatly missed if they were to cease.

For this occasion Marjorie Church, pianist, joined these members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra: Gaston Elcus, violin; Jean Lefranc, viola; Alfred Zighera, cello; Georges Laurent, flute; Victor Polatschek, clarinet; Raymond Allard, bassoon.

* * *

As usual, the club was generous with novelties. There was a Flute Quartet, for example, by A. Lidel, an eighteenth-century composer whose name appears to be known not even to the compilers of the musical dictionaries. This quartet, routine music of the style of its time, served chiefly to remind us that although there were many composers of the classical period, there is good reason why the music of only a few of them has survived. It also served to provide an excellent performance.

Coming down to the present, there was a Trio for clarinet, violin, and pianoforte, by Aram Chatchatourian, a young Armenian who, as Mr. Slonimsky told readers of this page last week, received his musical education in Soviet Russia, and whose work has hitherto been unknown hereabouts. The Trio is exotic, nationalistic in flavor, based on folk tunes of Southeast Europe. It is written with evident understanding of the possibilities of the instruments, if not with a complete conquest of the difficulties presented by their combination; and the piece does not avoid monotony. The performance seemed to be competent, except for an apparent momentary snag in the last movement.

* * *

Sharply contrasted was the new Trio of Werner Josten for flute, clarinet, and bassoon, which also had its first Boston performance. This is a clever, amusing item, in three movements labelled Serenade, Promenade, and Masquerade. The composer may well have had a definite program in mind, but even without further detail, the appropriatness of the musical setting of each movement was evident. The performance caught the playfulness of the score.

Miss Church, in pianoforte studies by Scriabin and Stravinsky and a Danza Lenta by Granados, and as collaborator in the Schumann Piano Quartet, displayed an adequate technique and a sense of musical style. The Schumann, of course, supplied the element of musical substance which had been scant in the other numbers.

Scene From "Les Sylphides"

Three of the solo dancers of the Original Ballet Russe, Volkova, Leontieva, and Razoumova, appearing at the Boston Opera House, Feb. 18-22.

Famous Russian Singers Heard in Symphony Hall

It would take 30 stout and stocky ponies to mount the company of Don Cossacks that sang in Symphony Hall under the direction of Serge Jaroff yesterday afternoon, and three or four more would be wanted to accommodate the squad that did the dances at intermission and at the close. Big men form the low-voiced contingent and not much less in size the high-voiced; while all live up to Carlyle's standard of men of battle. If they can sing, they can fight; and singing certainly is an accomplishment which they have mastered.

Never ask questions about Russian voices, because to ask means nothing but to compare them with Italian or with American voices, and they will hardly be thought to pass the test in quality and beauty of sound. Russian vocal tone, without denial, has a reediness which can scarcely be expected to charm the American ear. Yet, like the tone of the most reedy of instruments, the oboe, that of a Russian voice can be, and usually is, highly expressive.

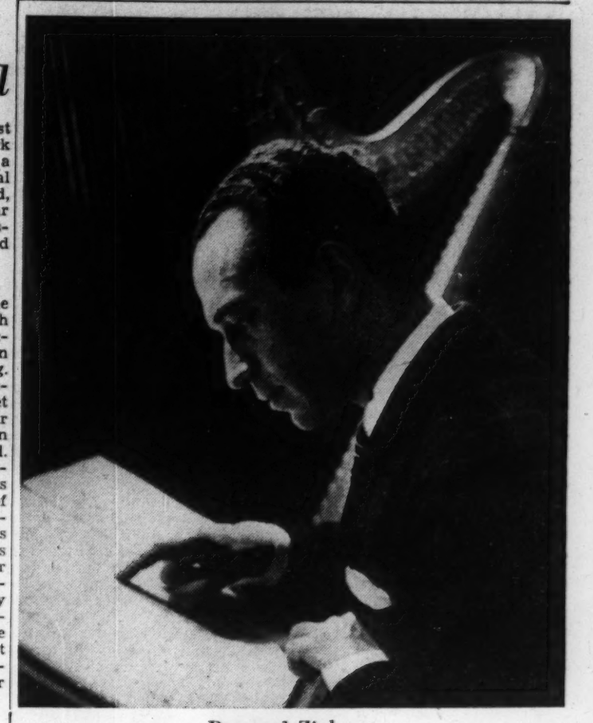
* * *

The Don Cossacks stand as a survival of the first World War, in one respect; and in another as a sort of by-florescence of the Ballet Russe enthusiasm which gripped the New World after taking hold of France. Russian opera and Russian drama never quite caught the imagination of Americans securely, but Russian male chorus singing has implanted itself there with what looks now like permanency. It may, at last, stimulate male chorus singing in localities here and there in the United States to good purpose.

For that to happen, however, the right material of song must no doubt develop. For the work of the Don Cossacks rests on a basis of much more than casual significance. It is built, indeed, on both religious and popular foundations, and the Don Cossacks' music possesses value and power right through.

* * *

Then, as to interpretation, the 30 riders dash into their job with a zeal that can never miss success. They are a surprise even when we know they are coming. The measure, balance, and proportions of their program meet every theoretical demand. Their execution has the uncommon merit, too, of seeming improvised. Notwithstanding the outward military discipline of the group, its performance has the effect of being developed on the spot. A little different lifting of Mr. Jaroff's shoulder, and another bend to his elbow, spread of his hand or pointing by his finger, and sonority, rhythm, and phrasing of any given passage would be completely altered. Matters go to the occasion, and every listener must feel himself a part of the occasion and a necessary contributor to the outcome. **W. P. T.**



Bernard Zighera

Conductor of the Zighera Orchestra, which will give the second concert of its fifth annual series tonight in Jordan Hall.

Plays as They Come and Go

"Life With Father" at the Civic Repertory is the only Broadway play in town this week, and unless some other bookings develop it will continue to be the sole standard bearer through the remainder of the month. The engagement has now been extended for one more week, bringing the closing date now to Saturday, March 1. No further extensions, it is said, will be made, as the company is scheduled to open in Philadelphia on Monday, March 3. Seats for the remainder of the run are now on sale.

The play is starting tonight on the twentieth week of its Boston engagement. The total run, ending on March 1, will be 22 weeks.

* * *

At the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse, the Forum Players will present Alexander Ostrovsky's play, "The Protegee of the Mistress," on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings.

* * *

A play about Voltaire, entitled "No Final Defeat," is scheduled for performance at Johns Hopkins University Playshop in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 18-22. Hedwig Elizabeth Rossi is the author. This will be the first American presentation of the piece.

* * *

The Philadelphia Playgoers League announces the opening of the Main Line Playhouse early in April. It will operate a theatrical workshop, a theater school, and a children's theater. In addition, the League announces a 30-week season by a resident professional company with visiting stars. The Philadelphia Playgoers League represents a unit of the Playgoers of America, a national association which hopes to function in at least 140 cities and towns starting with the 1941-42 season. Objectives of the organizations are the stimulation of interest in the legitimate theater and the guarantee of road attractions against loss.

* * *

Ed Wynn gave his 150th performance in "Boys and Girls Together" at Saturday's matinee at the Broadhurst Theater.

* * *

The National Theater is selling tickets through May 3 for Herman Shumlin's production of Ethel Barrymore in "The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams.

Burton Holmes In New World

Burton Holmes has been showing his pictures in person in Boston so long that he has become a fixture. At Symphony Hall Saturday a well-filled house applauded him roundly when he made his usual appearance in spite of a recent physical mishap which threatened to incapacitate him. One speaks for his host of regular followers when the hope is expressed that he will continue to present many other travelogues in the years to come.

For the concluding number of the 1940-41 series, Mr. Holmes presented a trans-Mississippi tour, beginning in the Badlands of North Dakota and continuing in a huge semi-circle which took in the Northwest, California, and the desert country of the American Southwest. His program was presented entirely in kodachrome—colored motion pictures and slides—which is a medium far superior to the conventional black-and-white for such spectacular outdoor photography as Burton Holmes'.

Outstanding in the "shots" were views on Crater Lake, Oregon; of Bryce Canyon National Park, which many believe the most beautiful "natural wonder" in America; of Treasure Island, the World's Fair which so many failed to see, and the Indian festival at Gallup, N. M. The final views were of Southwest Utah, where few white men have ever gone—a country without roads or habitations—the most remarkable feature of which is the weird Valley of Monuments. Very few photographs have ever been shown of this new wonderland, possibly the tourist Mecca of the future. **M. W. B.**

Toumanova Ballet Added

"Le Spectre de la Rose" has been added to the opening bill of the Original Ballet Russe, at the Boston Opera House on Feb. 18, in order to bring Tamara Toumanova, the third "baby ballerina," into the program. Irina Baronova and Tatiana Riabouchinska were already scheduled to dance. The other items of the program are "Les Sylphides," "Paganini," and "Graduation Ball."

Miss Lanchester in Play

Announcement is made of the return of Elsa Lanchester to the New York stage for the first time since her appearance 10 years ago in "Payment Deferred," with her husband, Charles Laughton. Miss Lanchester will play the principal role in "They Walk Alone," by Max Catto, which was done in London two years ago. Ben A. Boyar, general manager for Max Gordon, is to sponsor the production. Mention has been made of the possibility of a premiere in Boston.

Greer Garson's New Role

"Blossoms in the Dust," starring Greer Garson, has been placed in production by M-G-M. Walter Pidgeon has the leading male role and the cast includes Marsha Hunt, Fay Holden, Felix Bressart, Samuel S. Hinds, Florence Bates, George Lessey, William Henry, and David Clyde. The story by Ralph Wheelright is based on incidents in the career of Edna Gladney, founder of the Texas Children's Home and Aid Society of Fort Worth. Mervyn Leroy is directing.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Feb. 11

Regular open house concert at the Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Concert presented by the Music Lovers' Club. C. Norman Sodersjerna, violinist; Donald Currier, pianist. The Boston University Choral Art Society (choir of 36 singers), directed by A. Augustine Smith, will assist. Copley-Plaza, at 10:45 a. m.

Wednesday, Feb. 12

Concert by Lotte Lehmann, soprano, Paul Ulanowsky, accompanist. Hotel Statler at 11 a. m.

Organ recital by Homer Humphrey, organist, of the faculty of the New England Conservatory. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Thursday, Feb. 13

Fourth concert in the Wellesley series at Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College. 8:30. Rudolf Serkin, pianist.

Friday, Feb. 14

Concert for young people by the Stradivarius quartet, assisted by Mrs. Langdon Warner. Brattle Hall, Cambridge, at 3.

News of the Screen

Olivia De Havilland and Paulette Goddard will play the two principal feminine roles in the forthcoming Paramount drama, "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer is to have the male lead. The film is based on the novel about war refugees by Ketti Frengs. The script is by Charles Bracket and Billy Wilder who collaborated on the screen plays of "Ninotchka" and "Arise My Love." Mitchell Leisen is to direct "Hold Back the Dawn."

* * *

Announcement is expected this week from Warner Brothers specifying the city in which Frank Capra's new film, "Meet John Doe," will have its world première. The picture was produced by Mr. Capra and Robert Riskin, the latter also providing the script. Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck are the stars and the supporting cast includes Edward Arnold, Walter Brennan, Spring Byington, James Gleason, Gene Lockhart, and others.

* * *

Erich Wolfgang Korngold is writing the musical score for "The Sea Wolf," the Warner production with Edward G. Robinson, John Garfield, and Ida Lupino. Michael Curtiz directed the production, which is scheduled for March release.

* * *

M-G-M announces from England that "Gone With the Wind" has recently completed 52 consecutive weeks in London. This engagement includes successive runs in the Palace, Empire, and Ritz Theaters. "GWTW" is now in its twenty-eighth week at the Ritz, which has an underground location. In New York, the film is in its third week at the Capitol.

* * *

"The Gentle People," adapted from Irwin Shaw's play by Jerry Wald and Richard Macaulay, is scheduled to go into production today at Warners. Ida Lupino, who must be the busiest actress in Hollywood these days, plays the starring role. Thomas Mitchell and John Qualen are also in the film, which is being directed by Anatole Litvak. An actor to fill the role played on Broadway by Franchot Tone has not been announced.

* * *

George Marshall, who directed "Destry Rides Again" and "The Ghost Breakers," has been assigned by Columbia to make a spectacle drama, "Texas." William Holden and Warren William are to play leading roles. The feminine star will be selected soon.

* * *

"The Widow of Devil's Island" will be Bette Davis' next starring vehicle. Written by Nichol Smith, author of "Burma Road," the story describes the attempt of a wife to join her husband who has been sentenced to Devil's Island for a crime that she committed.

'This Thing Called Love'

Tedious and offensive bedroom humor characterizes the story of "This Thing Called Love," a new Columbia picture starring Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. What little genuine humor the film possesses has been supplied mostly by the unfailing comedy talents of Mr. Douglas. Miss Russell appears to have been dispirited by the whole drab affair, as well she might be.

Small credit can accrue to Alexander Hall, the director, or to the scenarists for the leering attitude of their insistent double entendre.

The companion feature at the State and Orpheum is "Nobody's Children," with Edith Fellows and Billy Lee heading the cast.

Hans Wiener and Erika Thimey

In "Counter-Currents," by Amory Hooper, on the program of Mr. Wiener's final concerts in the Chamber Dance series, at his studio, 295 Huntington Avenue, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

Robert C. Vose Galleries

Two exhibitions are currently on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street.

The oils by Edith Briscoe Stevens depict scenes of the countryside and seaside from Vermont to Concarneau. They are painted in a summary fashion, the pigment applied in determined square brushstroke. It is a pleasing impressionism which fulfills a decorative as well as a descriptive function.

The water colors by Marion Sharman are executed in a broad idiom with briskness and spontaneity. This painter concentrates on composing her material architectonically ignoring subtle transitions and telling accents. That she can if she chooses work in a more personal and sensitive manner is apparent in some charming little drawings.

Miss Sharman has set herself solving difficult problems for she does not resort to clichés and suavities.

* * *

Louis Kronberg

The name of Louis Kronberg has been for many years associated with Boston art life. His pictures hang in several private collections and museums and they are easily identified by Mr. Kronberg's interest in the stage and dance. Currently there is on exhibition a display of his most recent pictures at the Guild of Boston Artists.

Paris was Mr. Kronberg's second home. He has refreshed our memory of the boulevards in some townscapes painted in a broad and impressionistic manner. In the main, however, Mr. Kronberg has portrayed dancers behind the footlights or at the practice bar, dancers wearing their gossamer costumes and brightly colored ornaments. He has an eye for picturesque and piquant traits, and never does he forget while painting with a realistic brush that a picture should be ornamental. Many a charming ballerina has posed for this painter and he has aimed to exhibit each in her superlative moment of grace and expressiveness. Mr. Kronberg has also pointed portraits of those anonymous workers who sew for and prepare the ballerinas. It is an exhibition which will interest people who are fond of Paris and the ballet. **D. A.**

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Exhibition of New England scenes in oil by Mrs. Frank Cramm. Through Feb. 17.

Boston Museum School, 230 Fenway—Exhibition of contemporary American paintings.

Boston Public Library—Abbey Room: The Changing World—illustrated by maps from Time, Life and Fortune. Loaned through the courtesy of Time, Inc. On display through Feb. 16.

Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, 40 Commonwalth Avenue—One-man show of marine paintings of Elwyn George Gowen.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Prescott Jones. Through Feb. 12.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Pastels by Audrey Soule. Through Feb. 14.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Portraits and water colors by Dwight Shepler. Through Feb. 14.

Charles C. Connick Gallery, Harcourt Street—Stained glass window. Open to the public. Through Feb. 15.

Grace Horne Galleries—Portraits and compositions by William S. Draper. Through March 1.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings by Louis Kronberg, A. N. A. Through Feb. 15.

Holman's Print Shop, Inc., 5a Park Street—Etchings of ships and planes by C. J. A. Wilson.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Sculpture by Carl Milles. Through March 2.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Water colors by Molly Ayer. Through March 8.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition by the Artists' Union of Massachusetts. Through Feb. 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of Edith Briscoe Stevens (1898-1931); water colors by Marion Sharman. Through Feb. 15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week-days, except Monday, 9-5; Sunday, 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall, animal, bird, insect exhibits; dolls; Astronomy Room.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open 9-5 daily except Sundays and holidays. Chinese porcelains from the collection of Samuel C. Davis, Class of 1892; Master Drawings lent by Philip Hofer, Class of 1921; landscape in graphic art from the Renaissance to the present time.

Germanic Museum, Harvard College—Paintings by Franz Marc. Through March 4.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m. Closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Drawings by Walkowitz; etchings by Rembrant, Callot, Claude (Print Department); Silver-Gilt Plaque, Korean, 11-12th century; Lion, Italian 13 Century, gift of Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith's Group; A LA MIE by Toulous-Lautrec; HOPE by Burne-Jones, also paintings by Abraham Walkowitz, George C. Wales and Charles Sheeler (New Accessions Gallery).

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Zighera Orchestra, Bernard Zighera, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Holiday." 2:15, 5:45, 9:30. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland 3:50, 7:50.

Fenway—
"You're the One," Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker and Jerry Colonna. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie, 3:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time," 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, and Virginia Gilmore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:25, 9:10. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:10.

Modern—
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Go West," with the Marxes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:35, 10:30. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellowes. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"You're the One," Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker, and Jerry Colonna. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:35. "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 9:05 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 6, 8:40. "Army Girl," Preston Foster and Madge Evans. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:20, 10:05.

Scollay—
"Go West," with the Marxes. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"John Nesbit," "John Barrymore, Rudy Vallee Radio Program," "Children's Quiz Contest," "New York Sleep Shop," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellowes and Billy Lee. 3, 6, 9.

Telepix—
"Piatigorsky's Cello Concert," "Pete Smith Comedy," "London in the War Years," "Radio's Take It or Leave It," "Skinnay Ennis and Orchestra," "Old Virginia," "Sports," cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"King Kong," 9:44 a. m., 12:44, 3:44, 6:44, 9:44. "The Man Who Lived Twice," Ralph Bellamy and Isabel Jewell. 11:17 a. m., 2:17, 5:17, 8:17.

Uptown—
"No, No, Nannette," Anna Neagle, 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 2:35, 6:15, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 1:45. Continuous 6:15-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8.

Regent: "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Girl from God's Country," 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 3:55, 7:50. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne. 2:15, 6:10, 10.

Brookline Village: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayers and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 4:55, 8:00. "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:15, 6:36, 9:34.

Cleveland Circle: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "March of Time." 3:40, 8, 9:35. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 4:35, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:20, 9:20. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:50.

Dorchester: "Escape to Glory." "Meet the Wildcat." 2. Evenings continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Love Thy Neighbor." Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:40, 9:25. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "San Francisco Docks." 2 and 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 3:13, 7, 9:49. "One Night in the Tropics." 1:44, 8:20.

Park: "Arise, My Love." Claudette Colbert. "Melody and Moonlight." 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:40.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 3:11, 8:17. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:53, 6:49, 9:59.

Hyde Park: "Devil's Pipe Line," Richard Arlen. "Bowery Boy." D. O'Keefe. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 3:05, 8:50. "The Flag Speaks." 2:40 and 8:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Gene Reynolds. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Mystic: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 1:55, 8:20. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 3:55, 6:50, 10.

Maplewood: "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Men Against the Sky." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "The Night Train." M. Lockwood and Rex Harrison. "Cherokee Strip." 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Where Did You Get That Girl?" 1:55, 7, 8:25. "Knute Rockne—All-American," Pat O'Brien. 4:50, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45, 8. "Comrade X." 3:30, 9:35.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Lady in Question." 1:30, and 7:30.

Medford: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:15, 8. "Argyle Case" and "Earl Carroll's." 2, 9:34.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Here Comes the Navy." Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Trail of the Vigilantes." Franchot Tone. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Night Train." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Angels Over Broadway," Thomas Mitchell and Rita Hayworth.

QUINCY—Quincy: "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle and Roland Young. "Give Us Wings," with the Dead End Kids.

Strand: "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Gallant Sons," Ian Hunter and Jackie Cooper.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Escape," Norma Shearer. "Little Bit of Heaven." 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Melvyn Douglas and Myrna Loy. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2. Evenings at 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Beyond Tomorrow." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "City for Conquest." James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Hell Below," Lum and Abner in "Dreaming Out Loud." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Girls Under 21." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Rangers of Fortune." Fred MacMurray. "Hit Parade of 1941." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. 2:40, 8:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 8. Continuous 7-11.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. "Escape to Glory." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Howards of Virginia," Martha Scott. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Charter Pilot." "Murder Over New York." Sidney Toler. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. 3:47, 8:07. "Dispatch From Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50.

AMUSEMENTS

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In his New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS — Jane PICKENS — Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

"Funniest play you ever saw."—*Cue*
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER — Arthur Margetson
Nedda Harrigan — Reynolds Denniston
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. Evgs. 8:40
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"The most absorbing American drama of the season."—ATKINSON, Times
The PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY presents
FLIGHT TO THE WEST
A new play by ELMER RICE
GUILD Theatre, 52nd St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40, incl. Sundays at 8. No Perf. Mon.
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40 — CO. 5-9229

"Lavish, lovely and tasteful."—*Coleman, Mirror*
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars
and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75
Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs.
UNRESERVED 75c SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."—*J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor*
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theatre, West 47th St. CI. 5-5357
Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20

"See it and enjoy it."—*Brown, Post*
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Francis & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO, 44 St., E. of B'way. BRy 9-2067
Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

"GREAT FUN."—*Anderson, Journ.-Amer.*
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
The Comedy Hit by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St., West of B'way. CI. 6-9353
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE — DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN *presents*
COWL — *A New Comedy by* — PEGGY **WOOD**
OLD ACQUAINTANCE — JOHN VAN DRUTEN
with Kent Smith
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea. W. 45th St. CI. 6-8230. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

If It's a B. G. De Sylva Musical
It's the Hit of B'way
"A roaring musical."—*Atkinson, Times*
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 ST. TH., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed & Sat.

"A Perfect Musical."—*Walter Winchell*
William — Vera — Victor
GAXTON — ZORINA — MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A highly prized playgoing experience."—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES — MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 326 Seats All Perfs. $1.10

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
GINGER ROGERS in 'Kitty Foyle'
CO-FEATURE *The* SAINT IN PALM SPRINGS GEORGE SANDERS
Latest MARCH of TIME

FANTASIA
Daily 2:30-8:30
All Seats Reserved
MAJESTIC — 219 Tremont — Liberty 7725
Seats also available at Filene's and Jordan's

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THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
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NOW! **METROPOLITAN**
Zane Grey's "Western Union" in Technicolor, Robert Young, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger, Virginia Gilmore. Also "The Case of the Black Parrot"

BOSTON (STAGE)

BY POPULAR DEMAND
EXTENDED 1 MORE WEEK
Engagement Positively Ends Sat. Eve., Mar. 1
CIVIC Repertory Theatre — Phone Com. 4420 — Mats. 2:30 — Evs. 8:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy Gish & Louis CALHERN
Evs. $1.—$2.50. Wed., Sat. Mats. $1.—$2 plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

BOSTON CONCERTS

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:30
ZIGHERA ORCHESTRA
(30 Boston Symphony Orch. Members)
Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
Tickets at Box Office: $.75 to $2.75

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
ARIZONA
Starring Joan Arthur
William Holden • A Columbia Picture
ON STAGE: "The Last Time I Saw Paris"—Leonidoff's dramatization of Kern-Hammerstein song hit. Orch., direction Erno Rapee.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Zane Grey's Greatest Western!
'WESTERN UNION'
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. • PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW

Boston Hockey Sextet Flew Back From Detroit—O's Reach Five Straight Games

Victory or Tie Means Much To Rossmen Tomorrow Night

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Everything possible is being done to enable the Bruins to take first place and equal the Ranger unbeaten streak. After the game in Detroit last night the management chartered a plane and flew the entire squad to Boston (including Cooney Weiland). The squad left Detroit at 12:15 a. m. and arrived at the East Boston Airport at 3:30 a. m. this morning and will have two whole days to rest in. Manager Ross went to Montreal and Win Green, trainer, came by train to take care of the trunks.

Trying to win or tie against the Detroit Red Wings at the Boston Garden tomorrow night, in a way, is a sort of anti-climax for the Bruins. They have gone 18 straight games without defeat and need only to add tomorrow night's game to tie the National Hockey League record established by New York Rangers last year.

The anti-climax interpretation presents itself because the week-end games were the problems of most concern. The Bruins defeated Toronto at Toronto Saturday night, 3 to 2, and then followed with a two-all overtime tie with the Red Wings at Detroit. Those two affairs were considered to be the real tests.

Up to this coming game with the Wings, Manager Ross had cautioned his players to direct their efforts toward first place and merely take the record stretch of games unbeaten in stride. Tomorrow night both the record and first place are combined in the one issue. While the Leafs sit by idle, the Bruins have opportunity to take over.

The three points earned by the Bruins on this road trip, two at the expense of the Leafs, lifted their point total to within one of the leaders. A tie with Detroit tomorrow night will allow them to share the lead with the Leafs and a victory will move them into undisputed first place. And if they take over it will be the first time since the opening of the schedule that Toronto will have been out of the top rung.

The game in Detroit was the more difficult of the two for the Bruins to sustain their interesting stretch. At Toronto on Saturday they were primed and while the Leafs made a game of it, the Bruin power eventually told and they walked off with the honors. In Detroit the Bruins were sluggish from the previous night's game and were trailing 2-0 going into the third period.

It appeared to be the end of the Boston run, but Detroit, after applying constant pressure for the two previous periods, weakened and the Bruins started to move in toward Johnny Mowers the Detroit goalie. They were tired, too, but wanted to make a present of a victory or a tie to Capt. Dit Clapper on his anniversary and Johnny Crawford tallied at 1:58 with Bauer and Schmidt helping and then the big team captain himself started the goal that tied with Wiseman scoring and Cowley assisting.

In both Toronto and Detroit the Bruins drew huge crowds. The Maple Leaf Garden was sold out for more than a week in advance and last night there was an attendance of 12,692 at Detroit for the season attendance mark. It was in Detroit Dec. 22 when the Bruins defeated the Red Wings, 5 to 3, that started them off on their present mark of 18.

They already have tied the previous record of 18 straight without defeat established by Canadiens of Montreal back in the season of 1927-28 when Howie Morenz, Aurel Joliat, Johnny Gagnon, George Hainsworth, Sylvio Mantha and Herb Gardiner were performing for the Frenchmen.

* * *

The ticket sale this morning for the Detroit game has gone up considerably since the local fans read that the Bruins had tied last night and might take first place and equal the Ranger mark in this game. . . . Bruins could use several sell-outs for the balance of the season to offset the poor attendance marks to date.

* * *

Bill Cowley picked up two more assists to help keep out front in the individual scoring list. . . . Syl Apps, Toronto center, and one of the few scorers still within reach of Cowley, picked up one assist in the Saturday game, but since his team did not play last night he had no opportunity to match the Cowley assist against Detroit.

Sports Around the Hub

B. A. A. Meet East's Best

The B. A. A. Games wrote a spectacular finish to the local indoor invitation track campaign Saturday night. For competitive thrills and expert handling, the Unicorn carnival must have been the best on the entire Eastern schedule.

When compared with Walter Mehl's 4:9.7 Prout mile, Leslie MacMitchell's 4:10.7 triumph in the B. A. A. special seemed rather ordinary to the Boston Garden crowd. However, it should be remembered that the New York University boy's time was a mere seven-tenths of a second slower than Glenn Cunningham's best Hub performance.

* * *

Twice this winter MacMitchell has run a mile under 4:11, with the New York Athletic Club meet coming up next Saturday. The fact that he is only 20 years of age prompts some critics to predict a four-minute mile for the husky N. Y. U. youngster. Certainly, of all the milers now active, he has the best chance. And give some credit to the expert handling by Emil Von Elling, his coach.

* * *

Those more than 2,000 people who jammed the Hotel Statler last night to witness the formal awarding of the Sugar Bowl trophy to Boston College, set a new high for local football enthusiasm and support at the banquet table. President A. N. Goldberg of the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association made the presentation, with Coach Frank Leahy and his entire Eagle squad guests of honor.

* * *

This is a busy week for the schoolboys. Some of the schools close their track seasons Saturday at the 17th annual Andover Interscholastics, in the Andover Case Memorial baseball cage. Remaining on the calendar will be the Bowdoin Interscholastics March 8, and the Districts and Reggies locally. In hockey, the Eastern Massachusetts League is booked for the Arena Friday evening, the Boston League at the Garden Saturday morning, the Greater Boston circuit at the same place in the afternoon, and the final round of the Bay State League playoffs at the Arena Saturday afternoon.

* * *

The big baseball news of the week end locally, of course, was the rumored sale of the Bees to a syndicate headed by Manager Casey Stengel and his friend, Max C. Meyer of Brooklyn. The Stengel-Meyer friendship started when Casey was manager of the Dodgers. However, Secretary John Quinn reported this morning that no definite news on the matter is forthcoming. Also, this was a quiet day in the contract line. Can it be that Eddie Collins is having trouble signing Jimmy Foxx?

* * *

Shorts . . . If the Bruins could get past Toronto and Detroit on the road on successive nights, they should be good enough to break that record N. H. L. streak of Rangers . . . Earle Meadows, originally a Texan but now from Los Angeles, aspires to be a radio singer . . . The Briggs 50-yard dash final between Harold Davis and Herbert Thompson was so close, a lot of people in the Garden thought the latter had won . . . However, the officials gave the nod to the Californian and his rival took it like a true sport . . . Incidentally, Thompson could have retired the trophy by a victory.

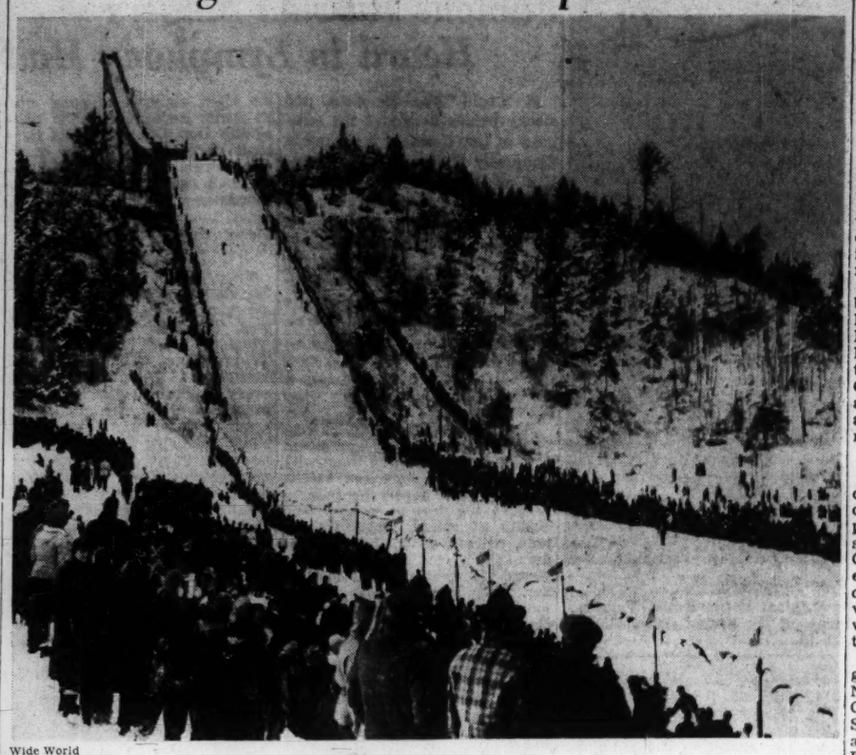
* * *

The St. Louis Cardinal roster is out, including a few names which may bother the type setters—Henry Gornicki, John Grodzicki, Harry Brecheen, Matthew Surkont, Carden Gillenwater and John Wyrostek . . . Gornicki won 19 games for Rochester and Surkont a similar number at Decatur . . . Cecilie Bowes of Philadelphia is top seeded and defending champion in the women's national squash racquets tournament, which got under way today at the Harvard Club of Boston . . . After the singles, Philadelphia and Boston will meet in an inter-city match.

Eli Coache

CLEVELAND (AP)—Ogden Miller, Yale Athletic Director, announces that E. E. Howell, assistant football coach at Louisiana State University, has been appointed Yale backfield coach.

Highest Steel Ski Jump Tower



Wide World

What a Jump!

BERLIN, N. H.—Berlin's 65-meter ski jump, which has the highest steel ski jump tower in the world, shown on one of the big meet days last winter. On Feb. 14-16 the Nansen Ski Club will hold the 1941 official international ski jumping and combined jumping and cross-country championships here.

Boston A. A. Games

Boston Garden, Feb. 8

Invitation Races

45-Yard High Hurdles
Won by Fred Wolcott, Rice Institute; Ed Dugger, Tufts, second; Allan Tolmich, Detroit, third; Walter Hall, Tufts, fourth. Time—5.6 seconds. (New world record.)

Briggs 50-Yard Dash
Won by Harold Davis, Salinas Junior College; Herbert Thompson, Jersey City, second; Leo Tarrant, Alabama State, third; Bill Carter, Pittsburgh, fourth. Time—5.4 seconds.

Hollis 600-Yard Run
Won by Charley Beetham, Columbus, Ohio; Jimmy Herbert, New York, second; Wesley Wallace, Gary, Ind., third; Johnny Quigley, Manhattan, fourth. Time—1m. 12s. (New meet and Boston record.)

Lapham 1,000-Yard Run
Won by Jim Kehoe, Washington, D. C.; Andy Nelding, Manhattan, second; Lyn Radcliffe, Syracuse, third; Joseph Zeitler, Brooklyn, fourth; William McGuire, St. Francis College, fifth; Gene Venzke, New York A. C., sixth. Time—2m. 13.4s.

Hunter Mile
Won by Leslie MacMitchell, New York University; Walter Mehl, Wauwatosa, Wis., second; Chuck Fenske, West Allis, Wis., third; John Munski, Columbia, Mo., fourth; Luigi Beccali, New York, fifth; John Borican, Elberson, N. J., sixth. Time—4m. 10.7s.

Billings Two-Mile
Won by Gregory Rice, South Bend, Ind.; Don Lash, Bloomington, Ind., second; Joe McCluskey, New York A. C., third; Forest Efaw, Stillwater, Okla., fourth. Time—9m. 3.3s.

Running High Jump
Won by Mel Walker, Knoxville, Tenn.; Leo Tarrant, Alabama State, Dave Albritton, Alabama State, Charles Walker, Alabama State, A. R. Morcom, University of New Hampshire, and Arthur Byrnes, Grand Street Boys' Club, tied for second. Height—6ft. 7¼in.

Pole Vault
Won by Earl Meadows, Los Angeles; Dick Ganslen, Roanoke, Va., and Ken Dills, Los Angeles, tied for second. Height—14ft. 6¾in. (New world indoor record.)

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League

	Won	L	—Points— For	Agst	P.C.
Harvard	2	0	95	55	1.000
Yale	2	0	113	37	1.000
Princeton	2	0	104	46	1.000
Dartmouth	2	1	136	89	.667
Navy	1	2	119	106	.333
Columbia	0	2	56	94	.000
Pennsylvania	0	4	52	248	.000

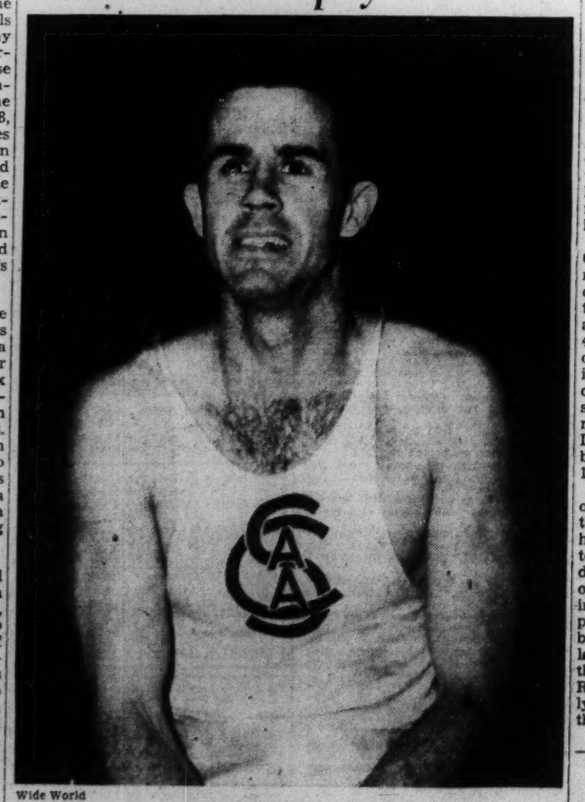
Results Feb. 8
Harvard 50, Navy 25.
Princeton 61, Penn 14.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

Brookhattan 5, Baltimore Americans 2.
Irish-Americans 8, Paterson 1.
Philadelphia German-Americans 3, Brooklyn Hispanos 2.

Hallahan Trophy Winner



Wide World

Earle Meadows of Los Angeles

He set a new world indoor pole vault record of 14ft. 6¾in. in the B. A. A. Games at the Boston Garden Saturday. The previous mark was made at these same games in 1939 by Cornelius Warmerdam at 14ft. 6⅛in.

Two World, Four Hub Track Marks Fell During Winter

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Everything considered, this was a highly successful indoor invitation season from the standpoint of the local track and field spectator. While the annual B. A. A., Prout and Veterans of Foreign Wars carnivals were being run off in the Boston Garden, New England saw two world, four Hub and a couple of meet records shattered by as capable a parade of American athletes as ever dug spiked shoes into the boards. From the dash to the two-mile and pole vault, the boys gave the standards a tussle every time they went into action.

For a variety of thrills, the B. A. A. Games Saturday night topped them all. From the early hour when the Texan Fred Wolcott established a new world record of 5.6 seconds for the 45-yard high hurdles, until the world record leap of 14ft. 6¾in. by Earle Meadows in the pole vault, the packed North Station arena was kept in an uproar by a succession of relay and invitation races.

Relay Record

During the evening, four marks were erased from the books. Between Wolcott's timber topping and the Meadows jump, a pair of Boston standards were set. Fordham's crack one-mile relay quartet of Ted Stuble, Hugh Bennett, Bob Winn and Johnny Campbell lowered the all-time Hub mark by beating New York University in 3m. 21.2s. Charley Beetham, the Columbus, Ohio, veteran, also lowered a local figure when he stepped off the Hollis 600 in 1m 12s. flat, leaving Jimmy Herbert and Wesley Wallace in the rear.

For Wolcott, this has been a sensational winter campaign. A newcomer on the indoor boards, the Rice Institute star wrote his name among the track elite by breaking three world records in the brief space of a week. Prior to his B. A. A. performance, in which he clipped a tenth of a second off the mark set by Sam Allen of Oklahoma Baptist in 1937, the blond won the Penn A. C. 50-yard high hurdles at Philadelphia Friday night in 6.1 seconds. A week ago last Saturday he had won the 60-yard hurdles at the Millrose Games in 7.2 seconds.

Hallahan Trophy

By his pole vault among the rafters, Meadows earned the John J. Hallahan Trophy, given each year to the athlete who, in the opinion of the sports writers, was the outstanding man in the B. A. A. Games. The Los Angeles veteran polled the high total of 45 votes, easily beating Wolcott with his 12 ballots. Charley Beetham received 10 for coming from behind and winning the Hollis 600.

Not far in back of the B. A. A. Games in thrills was the Prout meet which produced Boston records in the 1,000-yard run and the mile, as well as a meet standard in the two-mile. Walter Mehl's 4m. 9.7s. mile was the highlight of this affair, when he was pushed in the early laps by Luigi Beccali and at the tape by John Munski. That same night Gregory Rice ran a 9m. 4s. two-mile to beat Don Lash and Forest Efaw, and Campbell Kane did the 1,000 in 2m. 11.8s. to edge Jim Kehoe.

The V. F. W. carnival produced only one meet mark, and that in the New England championship high jump, but the absence of history making in this fixture was due largely to its early date. Held on Jan. 11 as the first invitation indoor games of the eastern campaign, the Veterans' meet came before most of the big name athletes had had a chance to work themselves into top condition. Records of the world variety rarely come at such an early spot on the indoor calendar.

Spike marks . . . Aside from the Wolcott and Meadows performances, perhaps the most popular victory on the B. A. A. card was that of Leslie MacMitchell in the mile . . . This good looking New York University boy has finally arrived at the top of the ladder and will be a threat every time he starts in his specialty . . . Harold Davis, the California sprint sensation, made a hit with the local crowd when he won the 50-yard dash final in 5.4 seconds . . . With Campbell Kane not entered, Jim Kehoe crashed through with a victory in the 1,000, which he did in 2m. 13.4s. . . . Greg Rice, as usual, finished strong to win the Billings two-mile in 9m. 3.3s. . . . Mel Walker took the high jump . . . Ed Dugger pushed Wolcott in the hurdles, but could not catch him . . . Allan Tolmich finished third . . . No more local invitation meets until next winter.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Norwich 16, Amherst 11
Cornell 18, Princeton 9.
Chicago 19, Northwestern 8.
Navy 14, Penn. State 13.
Williams 10, Union 7.
Army 17, Yale 10.
Newark Engineering 9, Temple 8.
Pennsylvania 18½, Haverford 8½.
Ohio State 18, Notre Dame 13.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Feb. 11
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

For Tuesday, Feb. 11

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—"Musical Entertainment." DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—March: Music by Kodaly; News in English; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Talk in English. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Leslie Howard: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain"; BBC Military Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." Maj. L. M. Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m., DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc. and 11.73mc.)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; educational topics.
9:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio; Instruction Course.
9:45 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).
WRCA (9.53mc)
First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; stocks; rhumba music; Lowell Thomas.
Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Norsemen Quartet; "Potpourri"; "Intermezzo."
Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; music; Rochester Civic Orchestra.
Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; symphonic concert.
Second English Hour
10.00 p. m.—News in English; first piano quartet; national forum.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, Feb. 11
11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Busy Period Returns For Local Teams

A busy week looms for the local college major sports teams this week as the mid-winter ban on athletics because of examinations is completely lifted.

Altogether a total of 21 contests will be played, with hockey teams engaging in nine, basketball teams in eight, and swimming teams in four.

Only three hockey games will be played at home this week, with Middlebury and Northeastern, and Boston University and Boston College meeting in a double-header at the Boston Arena tomorrow night. On Wednesday, Harvard will act as host to the powerful "97" Club at The Skating Club of Boston's rink in Brighton.

League Games

Both games at the Arena will count in the New England Intercollegiate League, headed at present at Boston College, which saw its game with challenging Colby postponed over the week end. The Eagles should have no difficulty chalking up their second win of the season over the Terriers, while the Huskies should be able to get by Middlebury.

Other New England League games find Northeastern playing at New Hampshire Friday, Boston College playing at New Hampshire Saturday, and M. I. T. taking its annual trip to Maine to play Colby Friday and Bowdoin Saturday. This will mark the return to action of the Tech Engineers for the first time in a month. Boston University will also play a non-league contest with Army at West Point Saturday.

Princeton Leads

In the Quadrangular League, which sees Princeton out in front by virtue of its victories over Yale and Harvard, Dartmouth was due to play host to the Tigers today before all four teams square off again next Saturday. On the week end Harvard will play at Princeton and Dartmouth at Yale.

In basketball, Boston University—which returned to its winning ways last week with a 62-45 walloping of Coast Guard—will play just one game, traveling to Springfield Saturday. Harvard, which has yet to win its first league victory after losses to Dartmouth and Columbia, will play at Princeton Wednesday and at home against second-place Cornell quintet Friday.

Other Games

Other games will find Northeastern going to Storrs, Conn., to face the Nutmeggers on Wednesday and coming home to run up against the powerful Rams of Rhode Island State on Friday; Tufts playing host to Mass. State on Friday; and M. I. T. taking the road to Bates Saturday. Northeastern lost to Clark 42-56 last week, Tufts set down Amherst 50-34, while Tech will be playing its first game since examinations.

In swimming, Harvard's undefeated team takes on the Providence Boys' Club at Cambridge Wednesday, and Dartmouth there Saturday. The meet with Dartmouth will count in the Eastern League standing, in which Harvard, Yale, and Princeton are tied for the lead.

Two other meets are scheduled this week, and find Boston University swimming at Worcester Tech and Rensselaer Tech here to face Massachusetts Tech, both on Saturday.

Olympics Boost Themselves In Eastern League Standing

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics had a right to be a fairly well-satisfied group of hockey players today as they reviewed their accomplishments of the week end. By winning from River Vale 8—3 at the Garden yesterday they ran up their highest number of goals in one game this season, went through their fifth game in a row without defeat, took over fourth place in the Boardwalk Cup race, and shoved themselves into a tie for fourth with River Vale in the Eastern Hockey League Championship standing.

"I didn't mind one bit seeing another team come apart at the seams when they tried to play with only 12 men," Coach Hago Harrington said after the game. "It has happened to us quite a few times when we have been unable to muster our full strength on the road. And River Vale, incidentally, is the team which has rubbed it into us the most.

Really Clicked

"But whether the Skeeters came apart or not," he continued, "I don't think the Olympics could have been stopped this afternoon. For one of the few times this winter they really were clicking and getting those goals that they have been just missing in the past. River Vale's lapses made it just that much easier for us.

"And wasn't Gerry Desrosiers flying," he asked with a wide grin. "I had to keep him off the ice for the last half of the first period because of his bad ankle, but a little tape during the rest period fixed it. His solo goal while we were short-handed was one of the prettiest I have seen in quite some time.

Spain Stood Out

"Don't forget the work of Frankie Spain, either," he said as he looked over to where the Newton wonder was combing his hair. "For a boy whose job allows him to put on skates only for week-end games, he does more than all right. He had two goals and an assist today to tie Desrosiers (one goal and two assists) in points."

As a matter of fact nearly the whole team participated in the scoring orgy, as 10 of the 13 skaters added to their point record. Bob Jeremiah, Paul Guibord, and Danny Sullivan each gathered two points, while Dave Walsh, Junie Stubbs, Eddie Barry, Cliff Thompson, and Jack Costello each got one point.

May Move Up

In taking fourth place in the Boardwalk series, the Olympics are certain of staying there and even have the chance of moving up to third. River Vale, in fifth place, has completed the 25 games which comprise the second third of the schedule and New York is too far behind to catch up. Ahead of the 'Pics is Atlantic City, which has also finished the Boardwalk race, and must stand by and watch the Olympics play two more games. If the O's win both, they will move ahead of the Orioles, who have 25 points to the locals' 22.

On Wednesday evening the O's will play New York here at the Garden and on Friday they will go to Washington. On Saturday they will begin the final third of the schedule, called the Walker Cup race, by playing in River Vale, and on Sunday they will face Baltimore in Baltimore.

Rovers Improved

A week or so ago it might have been said that the Olympics should find the Rovers an easy mark this Wednesday and that their stiffest test would come against Washington. Yet the Rovers seem to have found a new lease of life with the return to brilliance of their goalie, Johnnie Fischer, and have won their last two games. Washington, after compiling a great record of 1½ games without defeat, has gone into a slump and has dropped six out of its last seven games. Yesterday the Eagles were shut out by the Rovers 2-0.

Coach Harrington announced he will conduct a short practice session at the Garden tomorrow noon, and that he plans to keep his team intact for the Rovers with one possible exception. If Goalie Vic Polich feels in shape to return to the net, he will take the place of Tom Moon, who has given several steady exhibitions in the cage.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	—Points— For	Agst	P. C.
Dartmouth	4	0	185	142	1.000
Cornell	5	1	249	165	.833
Columbia	2	1	104	104	.667
Pennsylvania	1	3	133	189	.225
Yale	1	4	174	210	.200
Harvard	0	2	59	76	.000
Princeton	0	2	86	104	.000

Last Week's Results
Dartmouth 55, Princeton 40.
Columbia, 42, Harvard 28.
Cornell 53, Pennsylvania 31.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Jack Melton's Orchestra	Sports and music
3:15 Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	The Islanders	Sports and music
3:30 New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
3:45 News; Movie talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	El Paseo Troubadours	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	It's Dance Time	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Gossip Club"	"Yesterday's Children": organ
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	The Johnson Family"	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Shall We Waltz?"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Citizens All"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu": sketch	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	Radio Forum
7:45 serial drama			"Lone Ranger": sketch	Studio program
8:00 "Those We Love"	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton, Francia	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Music You Like to Hear"
8:15 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	program	"Music You Like to Hear"
8:30 Fields & Hall; W'dy	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Boake Carter, news	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 Guthrie; or.; News	"True or False"	prano; symphonic orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	George MacFarland's Or.
9:00 Theater: Carole	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	"Listeners' Theater:	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Lombard, James	Two Men and a Girl	program	dramatization	cal Album"
9:30 Stewart in "The	News; Basin St. Cham-	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	"Can You Top This"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Moon's Our Home"	ber Music Society	Bob Trendler's Orch.	"Can You Top This"	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or-	The Pilgrims of the	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 chestra	United States program;	vocalists	News Service	Glenn Miller's Orch.
10:30 Frazier Hunt	Viscount Halifax, guest	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Boston Arena Sports
10:45 News of the World	speaker	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	Boston Arena Sports
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Boston Arena Sports
11:15 News; Masterworks	Dave Marshall's Orch.	Local News; Weather	"Lazy Rhapsody"	Boston Arena Sports
11:30 of Music: record-	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Boston Arena Sports
11:45 ings	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Boston Arena Sports

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special": organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Talk; vocalist	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock; trans.	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Ready Revue"	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Jimmie & Dick"	Musical Clock	News; 'Musical Roundup'	Rhythms: orchestra	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Lover's Lane"	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta": music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	"Choir Loft": organ	Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Family Circle"	"This Small Town": sk.	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	Cadets Quartet	Musical Strings	Studio talk
10:30 "Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Concert Hall"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Kiley & Jay McMaster
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Sketch: music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss interview	Christian Science prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch	Inter-American Hour	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; music; Georgia	"Till We Meet Again"	News Service	Rhythm Revue with
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	Mae; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Marion Elliott, vocalist,
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather; music
12:45 'Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: news	Leaders in Dance Time	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	features; speakers	News Service	Cafe Continental	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Tony Wons Scrapbook	"Carnival"; music	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Agriculture News	Marjorie Mills; house-	School of the Air	Mary Elliott, songs
1:45 "Road to Life"	News; weather	hold talk	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Antonini's Orchestra
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Musical program	Hymns of All Churches	Cedric Foster, news	"Patience": records
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military talk	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	J. Huntington, 'Playgoer'
2:45 'Home of the Brave'	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Musical programs	Sports and music
3:15 F. Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Old-Fashioned Girl"	Sports and music
3:30 Decorating talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	Sports and music
3:45 News; speaker	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Below the Rio Grande	Sports and music
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Gossip Club"	Novachord solos
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	Comic Page Club
5:00 The Goldbergs	"Music Salon"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The O'Neills	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Rhythm Rendesvous	Musical program	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"Swing Serenade"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Music; vocal team	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Lend-Lease Bill"	Memory Lane	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Mencken in	"Musico": song guessing	Serenaders: music	"Concert Miniatures"	WMEX Drama Shop:
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Essays in Drama"
8:00 "Court of Missing	Ben Bernie's Musical	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15 Heirs": drama	Quiz: soloists	vocalists	Network program	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30 "First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45 sketch; E. Davis	Bee": quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series	"Negro in History"
9:00 "We, the People"	Grand Central Station":	Frank Crumit and Julia	"Mystery Hall": dra-	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	matic show	Variety Hour
9:30 "Professor Quiz"	News; "Inner Sanctum"	"Fisher McGee and	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 "Professor Quiz"	dramatic sketch	Molly": music	News

Important Games on Tap This Week for Court Pace-Setters in Every Section

Leading Teams Bearing Up Under Vigorous Schedules

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—This year's leading teams in the rather confusing game of basketball appear to be bearing up very well under the strain of playing heavy mid-season schedules, but there is no easier way of becoming thoroughly muddled than to try to figure out why they are in front.

Outside of their won-and-lost records, there seems to be no good reason why Florida or Creighton—to pick two widely separated examples—should be setting the pace in the Southeastern and Missouri Valley Conferences. Yet they are both still on top, apparently because no rivals have been able to keep going consistently.

Few Changes

Down the line of sectional leaders last week's games showed new changes, but in many cases they are up against a brand new set of challengers. As a result, there is uncertainty in every district as to how long the leaders will be able to hold on, especially with more important games than ever listed for the coming week.

A quick check-up of the first-place teams, last week and this week, in every section, shows this:

Eastern League: Dartmouth-Dartmouth; Big Ten: Wisconsin-Wisconsin; Big Six: Oklahoma-Kansas; Missouri Valley: Creighton-Creighton; Southern Conference: North Carolina-North Carolina; Southeastern Conference: Florida-Forida; Southwest Conference: Arkansas-Arkansas; Big Seven: Utah-Wyoming and Utah (tied); Pacific Coast, southern division: Stanford-Stanford; Northern division: Washington State-Washington State.

Complications

Adding further complications are the facts that neither Wisconsin nor Florida played any conference games last week, Kansas advanced by default when Oklahoma lost to Iowa State, and that Creighton was tied by Washington University in mid-week only to forge ahead again. The mighty "independents," such as unbeaten Seton Hall and Baltimore University in the East, Notre Dame in the Mid-West and a few teams in other sections, have all-season records that make some of the prospective champions look bad, but they are apt to be overlooked in the heat of the title races. Surveying the situation by sections:

East — Dartmouth, in its first Eastern League game in three weeks, walloped Princeton 55-40 to remain unbeaten in its circuit, but Cornell won its fifth game in six starts, 43-31 from Pennsylvania, and Columbia still is a threat. The season's second Cornell-Dartmouth encounter at Hanover, N. H., next Staurday may be the decisive game.

Independents

Among the independents, Seton Hall beat St. Francis (Pa.) for its 14th straight win; Baltimore was idle while little Westminster was dropped from the unbeaten list by Indiana (Pa.) Teachers. Once-defeated Rhode Island State chalked up three victories. Syracuse ended Georgetown's 11-game winning streak, 49-43, for the Hoyas' second loss and then dropped a 50-37 decision to Colgate. Long Island University took its second defeat 36-34, from Duquesne, which has a perfect record against eastern opposition, and once-beaten Washington and Jefferson handed Villanova setback No. 2.

Big Ten—Indiana's 1940 N. C. A. A. champions walloped Ohio State 45-25 to tighten their hold on second place in a week which saw the rest of the standing scrambled with Purdue and Minnesota moving into a tie for third and Illinois and Iowa dropping back. The Hoosiers tackle Iowa and Minnesota this week while Wisconsin returns to action against a pair of second-division teams, Northwestern and Illinois. Northwestern was Notre Dame's 13th victim, losing 47-36 Saturday. Bradley kept pace with the South Benders in independent ranks by whipping Temple and North Dakota.

Sooners Slip

Big Six—Iowa State's 35-33 triumph over Oklahoma in last week's only game dropped the Sooners back into a second-place tie with Nebraska, a "dark horse."

Nebraska plays Kansas at Lawrence tomorrow and then meets Missouri Saturday in the Tigers' first home game. Oklahoma, meantime, meets only non-conference opposition.

Missouri Valley—Ex-Leader Oklahoma A. and M., lost its second straight game to Washington U. last Monday; then Tulsa knocked off Creighton Wednesday, putting the Blue Jays into a tie with Washington. That was broken Saturday when Creighton beat St. Louis 38-30 and Drake, winning its second game of the week, beat Washington 38-28 to move into second place, a half game behind the lead. Drake gets a chance to catch up tomorrow, meeting St. Louis while Creighton has no conference games this week.

Ten Straight

Southern Conference — North Carolina made it 10 straight in conference competition, beating Maryland, Davidson, and Duke while South Carolina beat The Citadel and Clemson to make it six in a row. Richmond was dropped from the unbeaten list by William and Mary to go into a third-place tie with Washington and Lee at six wins and one loss apiece. These four, North Carolina, and William and Mary look pretty sure to be among the eight chosen for the conference tournament two weeks hence.

Southern Conference—Kentucky, conference tournament winners for the past two years, finally got going with a pair of victories over Alabama and moved into second place, close behind idle Florida while Tennessee clinched third with Saturday's victory over last-place Mississippi. This week's schedule pits Florida against a strong Georgia team twice while Tennessee plays Alabama and then Kentucky.

Southwest Conference—Arkansas, still getting the important benefit of playing on its home court, downed Baylor twice to make it six straight conference victories and has a pair of home games against Rice this week before finishing on the road. Before facing the Razorbacks, Baylor knocked Southern Methodist down into a second-place tie with Rice.

Stanford On Top

Big Seven — When Wyoming downed Utah 35-33 at Laramie Saturday, that put them on even terms with five victories and one loss each while Colorado, the defending champion, advanced to third with four games won and three lost. The co-leaders meet in a return match at Salt Lake City Friday, Utah also plays Utah State, and Colorado makes it bid with a pair of home games against Denver and Colorado State.

Pacific Coast—Stanford virtually clinched the southern division crown with Friday's 49-42 victory over California. The Indians still have to meet each rival twice more, but they're two full games ahead of California now and appear to be the class of their section. Washington State beat Idaho 55-47 Saturday for its seventh victory in nine northern division games and is far ahead of Oregon State and Washington, each with four wins and four losses. This week, however, Washington State goes to Seattle for two games with Washington's Huskies, who haven't been beaten on their home floor.

Tennis Tightens Expense Rule

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Lawn Tennis Association has tightened its laws governing amateur players by defining what may be classified as expenses and limiting the amount of equipment that may be received gratis from a firm selling or manufacturing tennis goods.

Heretofore, players have been permitted to receive expenses for eight weeks of play in invitational tournaments. This was modified to allow a player expenses for eight weeks exclusive of national championships, his own sectional championship and four other sectional title events.

However, the association ruled that hospitality in private homes must be listed as expenses, thus hitting the players who, in the past, have listed expenses for the eight weeks and then were entertained in private homes for other tournaments.

The association also ruled that a player may be declared ineligible for working for a firm selling or manufacturing tennis equipment either directly or indirectly or for receiving sports equipment, directly or indirectly, unless sanctioned by the U. S. L. T. A.

Holcombe Ward was elected president for the fifth consecutive year. The rankings, placing Don McNeill and Alice Marble at the top of the 1940 lists, were confirmed.

In addition to Ward, other officers elected were: Joseph W. Wear, Philadelphia, first vice-president; Lawrence A. Baker, Washington, second vice-president; Gordon E. Small, Cincinnati, secretary, and Russell B. Kingman, Orange, N. J., treasurer.

Regional vice-presidents named were: North Atlantic, Frank J. Sulloway, Concord, N. H.; Southern, William P. Jacobs, Clinton, S. C.; Central, Chester C. Johnson, Chicago; Pacific, Dr. Sumner Hardy, San Francisco.

Among tournaments approved by the association, in addition to the national singles championships, Aug. 29 at Forest Hills, N. Y., were the National Senior Indoor championships, beginning March 10 at the Oklahoma City Tennis Club; Girls Hard-Court championships, May 15-20, California Tennis Club, San Francisco; National Intercollegiates, Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa., June 23; National Junior and Boys championships, Culver (Ind.) Military Academy, Aug. 4-9; National Public Parks and Playgrounds championships, Minneapolis, Aug. 11-17; National Doubles, Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 19; National Girls grass courts, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Aug. 23; National Interscholastics, Merion Cricket Club, Aug. 25; National Junior and Boys Indoor championships Dec. 26, no site decided.

FEATS of POWER
The PRONGHORN ANTELOPE RUNS ALMOST A MILE A MINUTE!
GET STARTED IN A HURRY
TRY ESSO EXTRA
PUT MUSCLE IN YOUR MOTOR

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Notre Dame 7, Illinois Tech 2.
Boston College and Colby postponed (poor ice).
Colgate and Cornell, canceled, soft ice.
Williams 2, Army 1.
Dartmouth 6, Yale 0 (overtime).
Princeton 4, Harvard 3.

Versatile Veteran —By Pap'

SCORE CARDS
HE HAS PLAYED JUST ABOUT EVERY POSITION-EVEN MANAGED A BASEBALL TEAM
Mike RYBA
-THIS 36-YEAR-OLD JACK OF ALL BASEBALL TRADES IS GETTING ANOTHER BIG LEAGUE CHANCE -THIS TIME WITH THE BOSTON RED SOX !!
HE WON 24 GAMES FOR ROCHESTER LAST SEASON AND WAS VOTED THE MOST VALUABLE PLAYER IN THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
THE RED SOX ARE MOSTLY INTERESTED IN HIS MOUND TALENT -THEIR PITCHING STAFF CERTAINLY NEEDS BOLSTERING !!
PAP'

AP Features

The Boston Red Sox have rounded up a lot of pitching talent for inspection at their Sarasota camp. It was lack of pitching that kept the Sox from being a serious contender for the American League pennant last season, and Manager Joe Cronin is determined to strengthen that department.

Among the newcomers to the Red Sox this year is one Mike Ryba. Ever heard of him? Ryba is a veteran of 36 who decided to concentrate on pitching only a couple of years ago after he had established himself as one of the best all-round ball players in the minors. Mike won 24 games for Rochester last season and that record earned him the most valuable player award of the International League as well as another chance at the big show.

Ryba had been in the Cardinal chain ever since his Springfield (Mo.) days when he won 10 straight games in 1934 and played most every position on the team—pitching, catching and fielding. He even had a fling at managing the team. The Cardinals gave him a trial in 1936 after he had a good season with their Columbus farm. After that he bounced around until the Red Sox decided he could bolster their staff.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

Bob Quinn, Boston Bees president, confirmed reports he and Manager Casey Stengel were organizing syndicate to take over financial control of club.

★ ★ ★

Fred Wolcott ran 45-yard hurdles in 5.6s., and Earle Meadows pole vaulted 14ft. 6¾in., for indoor records in Boston A. A. track meet; Les MacMitchell beat Walter Mehl in mile run.

★ ★ ★

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Jack Kramer toppled Hal Surface, 6—4, 6—2, and Bobby Riggs defeated Wayne Sabin, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2, to reach finals of South Florida tennis tourney; Pauline Betz crushed Dorothy Bundy, 6—4, 6—1, for women's title.

★ ★ ★

LEAVENWORTH, Wash.—Torger Tokle of New York bettered American competitive ski jumping record with leap of 273 feet to win winter sports carnival competition.

★ ★ ★

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich.—Alf Engen, National Class A ski jump champion of Salt Lake City, leaped 267 feet in one of two jumps, but finished second to Walter Bietila, Madison, Wis., in points.

★ ★ ★

MIAMI—Belisarius, 54-foot yawl skippered by E. S. Bradford, Jr., Springfield, Mass., won Sir Thomas Lipton Challenge Cup with handicap time of 5h. 3m. 5s. for 26-mile ocean course.

★ ★ ★

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Tuffield Latour and Paul Dupree, Saranac Lake, N. Y., defeated 10 teams for North American two-man bobsled title with elapsed time of 4m. 56.57s. for four one-mile heats.

★ ★ ★

HANOVER, N. H.—U. of New Hampshire upset Dartmouth to win ski title at 31st annual Dartmouth Winter Carnival; Doug Mann of McGill won slalom and Roger Simpter of Dartmouth, the jumping.

★ ★ ★

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Fred Jacoby takes class "C" outboard hydroplane competion in Southeastern motor boat regatta; Paul Wearly, Muncie, Ind., sweeps three heats in class "A."

★ ★ ★

SKYTOP, Pa.—The West Point Ski Club, composed of U. S. Military Academy cadets, defeated Lafayette College Ski Club 39-33 in a downhill and slalom competition on the Skytop Club course.

★ ★ ★

ST. PAUL—Sverre Fredheim of St. Paul, representing the Gateway Ski Club of Land O' Lakes, Wis., won the Class A title in the Northwest ski championships. Fredheim had jumps of 176 and 186 feet, the longest of the day.

★ ★ ★

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Heinz Krebs, veteran German ski club member of New York City, hurtled down precipitous Whiteface Mountain in 2m. 44.8s. to capture the New York State downhill ski title.

★ ★ ★

STANHOPE, N. J.—Polaris, piloted by H. P. Spreeve of the Lake Hoptacong Ice Boat and Yacht Club, won the Class X championship of the Eastern Ice Yachting Association. The championships began Jan. 4 but were postponed several times because of poor ice.

★ ★ ★

FORT JOHNSON, N. Y.—Ted Ellenwood, 21-year-old Fort Johnson speedster, captured the Mohawk Valley outdoor skating championship to bring his total meet victories for the season to four. Winner previously of the Adirondack, Middle-Atlantic and Eastern States titles, Ellenwood won the half-mile and mile races and placed third in the 220 for a two-day point total of 100.

Virginia Jahn of Cresskill, N. J., swept the senior women's events to win the crown with 90 points.

★ ★ ★

PATERSON, N. J.—Dick Werner of Paterson, N. J., won the Middle Atlantic Skating Association title in a three-race event held in connection with the Passaic county meet. He won both the 220-yard dash and the half-mile race to compile 60 points.

★ ★ ★

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Schenectady Curling Club rinks won the Gordon Grand National and Richard S. Emmet memorial medals in the finals of the three-day tournament.

Shea Baseball Golf Champ

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Three down with but nine holes to go, Merv Shea, catching coach of the Detroit Tigers, came back brilliantly to defeat Lloyd Brown yesterday in the finals of the sixth annual baseball players' golf championship, 2 and 1, on the Jungle Club course.

Shea, the official "dark horse" of the tournament, proved himself a very slick golfing number as he shot the eight concluding holes of the 36-hole play-off thus: 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 4. That is two strokes under par for this particular stretch, and it left Brown and the gallery simply gawking.

It was cold. So cold that a special officer had practically to force Judge Landis out of his fur coat to pose for the cameras congratulating the winner.

The hopes of Shea, who yesterday eliminated Wesley Ferrell, winner for the past two years, must have been even colder as he teed off on the 28th hole. Brown, who hopes vaguely to pitch for the Phillies this season, but hasn't yet received a contract, apparently had Merv beaten. And then Shea, suddenly pulled himself together and began catching Brown.

In six holes the Detroit coach went from three-down to two-up, winning five of the six as Brown, a typical left-hander wandered all over the frost-bitten layout. Shea finally squared the thing on the 31st hole, a 500 yarder, where he clouted one off the top of a bunker to within eight feet of the cup, and then downed it for a birdie four.

Merv went one-up on the 32nd with a par-three, and two-up with a birdie three on the 33rd. They halved the next two in four, and it was over. Brown, who had held what looked like a safe lead with only nine holes to play, ran headlong into a man with whiskers.

Shea, the new "champeen," did not win particular acclaim as a catcher. He finished up with the Chicago White Sox four or five years ago, and since then he has been coaching first base for the Tigers and training their pitchers.

"It was chilly out there today," he said in an exclusive interview at the finish of the exciting match.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Baltimore	28	12	5	61
Washington	27	12	5	59
Atlantic City	21	21	4	46
Boston	17	23	3	37
River Vale	18	26	1	37
New York	14	31	0	28

Boardwalk Cup Series
(25 Games)

Baltimore	18	5	1	37
Washington	13	7	5	29
Atlantic City	12	12	1	25
Boston	10	11	2	22
River Vale	10	14	1	21
New York	5	19	0	10

Walker Cup Series

Baltimore	1	0	0	2
New York	1	0	0	2
Boston	0	0	0	0
River Vale	0	0	0	0
Atlantic City	0	1	0	0
Washington	0	1	0	0

Results Feb. 8

Atlantic City 9, Washington 4.
New York 4, Washington 3.

Results Feb. 9

Boston 8, River Vale 3.
Baltimore 5, Atlantic City 1.
New York 2, Washington 0.

Games This Week
(Boardwalk Cup)

Tuesday: Baltimore at Washington.
Wednesday: New York at Boston.
Friday: Boston at Washington.
(Walker Cup)
Wednesday: Washington at Baltimore; Atlantic City at River Vale.
Friday: New York at Atlantic City.
Saturday: Baltimore at Atlantic City; Boston at River Vale.
Sunday: River Vale at New York; Boston at Baltimore.

College Boxing

By the Associated Press

Navy 4, Virginia 2.
Catholic U. Maryland 3.
Syracuse 4½, Army 3½.

Tulsa Cub Farm

TULSA (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have purchased a substantial interest in the Tulsa Oilers of the Texas League, Don Stewart, President of the Oilers, announces.

The Cubs purchased 49½ shares of stock from the estate of Art Griggs, former Oiler President, for an undisclosed price. Stewart retains 50½ shares of stock and remains in control of the Tulsa farm as President and General Manager.

Dodgers Sign Reese

BROOKLYN (AP)—The signing of Shortstop Harold (Pewee) Reese to a 1941 contract is announced by President Larry MacPhail of the Brooklyn Dodgers following a telephone conversation with Reese at Sarasota, Fla.

Tigers Drop Averill

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Tigers announce the outright release of veteran Earl Averill, 37-year-old utility man, to make a place on the roster for Walter "Hoot" Evers, newly signed 19-year-old outfielder.

Bruins Only Single Game From Record

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	21	10	3	97	66	45
Boston	17	7	10	107	81	44
Detroit	13	11	10	78	68	36
Rangers	13	14	8	93	88	34
Chicago	13	16	6	82	92	32
Montreal	10	19	6	84	103	26
Americans	8	18	9	70	123	25

Results Feb. 8

Boston 3, Toronto 2.
Montreal 3, Americans 3, tie.

Results Feb. 9

Boston 2, Detroit 2, tie.
Rangers 2, Chicago 1.
Americans 6, Canadiens 3, overtime.

By the Associated Press

The Bruins, by beating Toronto's league leaders and tieing Detroit over the past week end, have extended their unbeaten streak to 18 successive games. They have only to win or tie against the Red Wings Tuesday, then they'll be shooting against the Rangers to beat the record streak of 19 games without a loss established by the Rangers last season.

As for the New Yorkers, they've barely managed to climb into fourth place with their second-straight victory over the Chicago Black Hawks, 2-1. They're in a position to shoot for third, since Detroit is only two points ahead. They're out to prove it was all a mistake keeping the world champions in fifth place most of the season.

Behind 2-0

The Bruins, after conquering Toronto's league leaders 3-2 Saturday, had to come back from the ragged edge of defeat last night to gain a 2-2 tie with Detroit and whittle Toronto's first-place margin to a single point. The Red Wings took a 2-0 lead on goals by Joe Fisher and Carl Liscombe in the first two periods and had Boston on the defensive. But the Bruins refused to stay there. They came back fighting in the third frame and tied the score in 5½ minutes, with Jack Crawford and Eddie Wiseman netting the goals.

The Rangers, playing a tight defense before 15,879 Chicago fans, never were behind. Mac Colville gave them a first period lead. After Bob Carse had tied the score, Clint Smith made the winning tally halfway through the first frame. They suffered a severe blow, however, when they lost Alex Shibicky.

Amerks Amaze

Perhaps the night's most amazing doings were credited to the last-place New York Americans. They came back from a 0-3 deficit in the first 10 minutes to whip the Montreal Canadiens, 6-3, in an overtime tussle. The same teams had tied 3-3 at Montreal Saturday, so that left the Amerks only a point behind Montreal. Equally surprising was the fact that the Americans got the deciding goal while Chuck Conacher was serving a tripping penalty. Lorne Carr made it on a passing play with Pat Egan. Later, Pete Slobodian and Wilf Field broke away to add to the score.

Pro Golf Rankings

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—Tall Johnny Bulla of Chicago is leading the Nation's golf pros in money won on the winter tour.

The standings:

Johnny Bulla, Chicago, $4,022.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., $3,400.
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., $2,340.
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., $1,825.
Leonard Dodson, Kansas City, $1,625.
Sam Snead, Hot Springs, Va., $1,450.
Lawson Little, San Francisco, $1,400.
Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., $1,123.
Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., $1,100.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, $1,025.
Jimmy Demaret, Houston, Texas, $1,000.
Cimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass., $950.
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., $800.
Harry Cooper, Chicago, $800.

Standings in the P. G. A. Harry Vardon Memorial Trophy race:

	Points
Ben Hogan	100
Sam Snead	66
Clayton Heafner	62
Ed Oliver	60
Byron Nelson	50
Craig Wood	47
Johnny Revolta	41
Harry Cooper	32
Harold McSpaden	32
Jimmy Demaret	30

Miami to Nassau

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Despite the victory of the 54-foot Belisarius in the Sir Thomas Lipton Challenge Cup yacht race, William Labrot's Stormy Weather and Robert W. Johnson's Good News today remained co-favorites for the 284-mile Miami-to-Nassau test starting Tuesday.

The Belisarius, under charter to a group of sailors from the Off-Soundings Club at Springfield, Mass., and skippered by Edward Bradford, Jr., beat Stormy Weather by 1m. 29s., corrected time, in the Lipton event Saturday.

Mucha to Play for Yanks

ROCKLEIGH, N. J. (AP)—Douglas Hertz, president of the New York Yankees football team, has announced that Rudy Mucha, University of Washington 22-year-old All-America center, had signed with the American League team for the 1941 season. Mucha, whose home is in Chicago, was drawn by the Cleveland Rams of the National Football League in the circuit's annual college draft. Hertz explained that the draft, a National League agreement, placed no restrictions upon the Yankees.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Trinity 46, Rensselaer 29.
Syracuse 48, Fordham 27.
Cornell 51, Rochester 24.
Depauw 37, Beloit 32.
Purdue 66, Fort Wayne Y. M. C. A. 18.
Iowa 55, Illinois 29.
Michigan State 58, Ohio Wesleyan 16.
Carnegie Tech 55, Kent State 30.
Ohio State 43, Pittsburgh 32.
Army 42, Columbia 33.
Lafayette 54, New York University 21.
Penn State 53, Temple 22.
Mass. State 44, Wesleyan 31.
Brown 38, Williams 37.
Princeton 61, Penn 14.
Rutgers 52, Lehigh 23.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

St. Louis Browns traded Catcher Collie Hemsley to Cleveland for Catcher Bill Sullivan, Pitcher Ed Cole, Infielder Roy Hughes and cash.

Salem's Bill Broderick Asked to Take Cut in Pay

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 10 (AP)—Bill Broderick of Salem High, who often has been called the nation's highest paid schoolboy football coach, faces a fight over his $6,700 salary—but originators of the move to cut his pay insist it has nothing to do with "de-emphasizing" the sport.

"Simply economy," declared the Rev. Chester G. Minton, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church and a member of the school board, who proposed a $1,400 cut to bring Broderick's salary "in line with other school department heads."

Salary Is High

As physical director, Broderick receives $4,000 a year and as football coach $2,700. His $4,000 salary alone, Mr. Minton said, was equal to that of the Mayor of this mill city of 40,000; $1,400 more than is paid any other high school department head, and within $700 of the school superintendent's pay. The coach's combined salary far exceeds that of any other school official.

Broderick, a high school coach for more than a quarter of a century, was not available for comment today. Week ends—summer and winter—he goes to his camp in nearby Boxford and there in the quiet countryside he often paints.

His ability as an artist, in years gone by, has brought him as much fame as his football teams. His paintings have been exhibited throughout the country.

Refused Offers

More than once Broderick has turned down tempting offers to leave the high school game for a college coach position—but he's told friends he enjoys "moulding" players.

He has done much to put the schoolboy sport on a bigger scale. Long before college "bowl" games were so numerous, his teams participated in post-season contests in the southland. Twenty years ago his Haverhill High School eleven went to Jacksonville, Fla., and defeated Duval high 27-0 in what was advertised as the national high school championship.

He came to Salem, always a hot bed of football, in 1923 for a reported $7,500. His job here was to "beat Beverly"—traditional nearby rival, something Salem seldom accomplished in those years. Beverly failed to defeat a Broderick eleven for the next 16 years. The string was broken last fall, however, when Beverly won 3-0.

Bush Is Ordered For Active Duty At Fort Benning

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Advised that military authorities had rejected Massachusetts State College's request for an extension of time for basketball coach Lou Bush, a first lieutenant in the Reserve Officers' Corps, Athletic Director Curry S. Hicks has re-appointed Fred Ellert to direct the Statesmen's hoopsters for the remainder of their season.

Bush, a veteran minor league baseball star, has been ordered to report for active duty at Fort Benning, Ga., this Monday. He sent out his basketball team for the last time against Middlebury on Saturday. Ellert, now a faculty member, was the Statesmen's basketball coach from 1931-33.

Bush, who broke into professional baseball with the Boston Bees in 1934, after a brilliant all-round athletic career at Massachusetts State, recently was sold by the Memphis Southern League Club to Williamsport in the Eastern League. He is a second baseman.

He also has played for Wayland, Mass., in the disbanded Northeastern League, for Asheville in the Piedmont League, Houston in the Texas League, Rochester in the International League and Columbus in the American Association. He was a member of the St. Louis Cardinals' chain gang until sold to Memphis.

Klein Player-Coach

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phillies announce that Chuck Klein, once the National League's outstanding slugger, has been signed as player-coach for the 1941 campaign. Klein replaces Syl Johnson who was given his unconditional release.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Week End Results

National League

Saturday

New York Americans 3, Montreal 3 (tie)
Boston 3, Toronto 2

Sunday

New York Americans 6, Montreal 3 (overtime)
Boston 2, Detroit 2 (tie)
New York Rangers 2, Chicago 1

American League

Saturday

New Haven 4, Cleveland 3
Pittsburgh 9, Buffalo 4
Hershey 7, Providence 3
Philadelphia 7, Springfield 2

Sunday

Indianapolis 2, New Haven 1
Buffalo 4, Pittsburgh 1
Providence 6, Hershey 4
Springfield 2, Philadelphia 1

American Association

Saturday

Omaha 2, Minneapolis 1 (two overtimes)
Kansas City 4, Tulsa 3

Sunday

St. Paul 2, Omaha 1
Kansas City 7, Tulsa 4
(No games scheduled tonight)

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Lafayette 18, Colgate 11.
Princeton 24, Columbia 8.
Temple 19, Gettysburg 13.
Purdue 16, Ohio State 13.
Harvard 16, Annapolis 16 (tie).
Springfield 26, Tufts 8.
Penn 19, Army 9.
Yale 16, Cornell 11.

College Squash

By the Associated Press

Amherst 9, Trinity 0.
Harvard 4, Princeton 3.
Yale 8, Williams 1.
Yale Freshmen 8, Williams Freshmen 0.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Michigan Normal 69, Loyola (Chicago) 36.
Drake 88, Kansas State 36.
Indiana 52½, Ohio State 51⅛.
Chicago 53, Iowa 51.
Harvard 46 1-3, Army 44 2-3.

College Gymnastics

By the Associated Press

Illinois 449½, Minnesota 435.
Temple 40, Princeton 14.
Army 38, Penn State 16.

College Rifle

By the Associated Press

Army 1,366, Citadel 1,348.

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Princeton 18, Penn Military College 11.

Hoppe Clicks Off 12 Games

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—The pressure was terrific on Jay Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif., and Jake Schaefer, Cleveland, today as they tackled anew the almost hopeless task of trying to overtake Willie Hoppe in the world's championship three-cushion billiards tournament.

Each has lost two games in 12 matches while Hoppe has clicked off 12 consecutive victories. The round-robin battle ends Friday, each having five matches to play.

Bozeman's foe today is dangerous Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, while Schaefer takes on Art Thurnblad of Kenosha, Wis., another ex-titleholder. Hoppe engages Art Rubin, eastern champion of New York, in the feature night match.

Bozeman and Schaefer are the only contestants in the 18-man field given a remote chance of overtaking Hoppe. The pace-setter, however, threatens to sweep the field as he did last year when he finished undefeated with 20 wins. He now has copped 34 consecutive matches in his last three title tourneys.

No games were played yesterday, first off day in the month-long tournament.

After tonight's match Hoppe faces Allen Hall, Chicago; Welker Cochran, San Francisco, and Bozeman and Schaefer. Bozeman, in addition to his match with Hoppe, meets Schaefer, Hall and Cochran. Schaefer plays Hall and Reiselt, as well as Bozeman and Hoppe. The standings:

Players	W	L	HR	BG
Hoppe	12	0	9	26
Bozeman	10	2	8	27
Schaefer	10	2	11	38
Hall	9	3	8	27
Rubin	9	4	11	38
Thurnblad	9	4	9	38
Cochran	8	4	9	32
Reiselt	8	4	8	50
Chamaco	9	6	8	27
Fitzpatrick	9	7	8	41
*Lewin	8	9	9	42
Lookabaugh	7	9	8	35
*Crane	7	10	7	46
*Denton	7	10	9	43
*Jackson	5	12	7	46
*Moriarty	4	12	8	56
*Kenney	1	16	8	51
*Peterson	0	17	8	0

*Completed schedule.

Results Feb. 8

Schaefer defeated Cochrane, 50 to 29, 41 innings.
Hoppe defeated Reiselt, 50 to 31, 33 innings.
Denton defeated Lookabaugh, 50 to 38, 49 innings.
Thurnblad defeated Bozeman, 50 to 45, 57 innings.
Hall defeated Rubin, 50 to 35, 54 innings.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 8

Lowell Textile 44, Gorham Normal 40.
Dartmouth 55, Princeton 40.
Worcester Tech 46, St. Anselm's 35.
Hamilton 56, Union 48.
Arnold, 88, American International 61.
Tufts 55, Amherst 34.
Penn State 43, Temple 25.
Georgetown 41, Yale 39.
East Side House (NY) 54, Yale Jayvees 36.
Trinity 50, Haverford 39.
Williams 40, Wesleyan 34.
Princeton Jv 54, Princeton T. S. 39.
Ohio State 49, Iowa 44.
College of New York 41, Fordham 40.
Columbia 42, Harvard 28.
Mass. State 40, Middlebury 30.
Connecticut State 53, Maine 46.
Wayne (Detroit) 52, Springfield 41.
Purdue 48, Chicago 36.
Notre Dame 47, Northwestern 36.
Wisconsin 59, Butler 55.
Minnesota 50, Illinois 38.
Iowa State 38, Oklahoma 33.
Navy 34, Duke 32.
Washington & Lee 42, Maryland 15.
Virginia 49, Virginia M. I. 26.
Kentucky 46, Alabama 38.
Auburn 43, Georgia 39.
George Washington 50, Furman 28.
Rhode Island State 89, Brown 43.
Scranton 61, Mexico Univ. 44.
Assumption 65, Alumni 24.
Clark 56, Northeastern 42.
Boston U. 62, Coast Guard (New London, Conn.) 45.
Texas 58, Texas Christian 39.
Trinity 38, Daniel Baker 29.
California at Los Angeles 43, St. Mary's 40.
Cornell 43, Pennsylvania 31.
Lock Haven T. 39, Shippensburg 38.
Ithaca College 57, Clarkson Tech 31.
Pittsburgh 39, Army 32.
Navy Plebes 49, Penn. Frosh 30.

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Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

MANCHESTER, N. H.
Scott's Tea Room
"If it's Scott's it's good"

Home Made Pastry Orders Taken for Parties, Picnics
PHONE 5644
Webster and Union Streets
Daniel Webster Highway

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Valentine Hearts in a Cookie Can

By Carolyn Haywood

Illustrated by the author

"Mother," cried Betsy, as she rushed in from school one day, "I have to take a quarter of a pound of butter to school tomorrow."

"A quarter of a pound of butter," said Mother. "What are you going to do with a quarter of a pound of butter?"

"We're going to make cookies," said Betsy, "A very special kind of cookie, only what kind is a secret."

"Where are you going to make the cookies?" asked Mother.

"Oh, in the school kitchen," said Betsy. "All of the children are going to bring something. Some are going to bring flour and some sugar and some butter, everything that goes in cookies. Miss Grey said if we each brought a little bit, when we put it all together, there would be enough to make a lot of cookies."

"I see," said Mother. "What are you going to do with so many cookies?"

"That's a secret," said Betsy, as she danced out of the room.

A Surprise for Mothers

Now the secret was, that the children were making the cookies for their mothers. They were to be Valentine Cookies. Miss Grey was going to bring some cookie cutters, shaped like hearts. Valentine's Day was just two days off. The children had made paper Valentines for each other. Miss Grey had made a make-believe post-box with a great big red heart on the outside. As the children finished making their Valentines, they dropped them into the box. Betsy hoped that there would be a lot of Valentines for her when Miss Grey opened the box on Valentine's Day.

When the children had asked Miss Grey if they could make Valentines for their mothers, Miss Grey had said, "How would you like to make Valentine Cookies?" The children were delighted, for they felt that nothing could be nicer than Valentine Cookies.

The next morning, Betsy started off to school with her quarter of a pound of butter. Just before she reached the school, she met Billy. Billy had a paper bag filled with flour. His mother had wrapped it up carefully and tied it with a string. Billy was using the bag of flour for a ball. He was tossing it up in the air and catching it.

"You better watch out," said Betsy, "or you will drop that flour."

"Auh, I'm a good catcher," said Billy, tossing the little package higher than ever.

And the Flour Spills

Just then, Billy slipped on some ice on the pavement. "Kerplunk!" went Billy and sat down very hard.

"Kerplunk!" went the bag of flour, right on the top of Billy's head. The bag burst and the flour went all over Billy.

He looked so funny, sitting in the middle of the pavement, covered with flour, that Betsy couldn't help laughing.

Billy rubbed the flour out of his eyes. "Gee!" he said. "I slipped."

When he reached his classroom, Miss Grey said, "Why, Billy, where did you run into a snow-storm?"

"Billy was playing ball with his bag of flour," said Betsy.

"I slipped and it hit me on the head," said Billy.

"Oh, Billy," said Miss Grey. "Now you have wasted the flour for the cookies."

Billy looked down at himself. He was a sight. "Can't I have any of the cookies, Miss Grey?" he asked.

"Well, you will have to stay after school and wash the pots and pans to make up for losing the flour," said Miss Grey.

As the children came into the class, they placed their packages on the window-sill.

Off to the Workshop

Towards the end of the morning, Miss Grey took the children up to the school kitchen. It was on the top floor of the school. In the kitchen there was a very long table, a stove, a cupboard and a sink.

Miss Grey opened the doors of the cupboard. She took out some little bowls and a great big bowl. She took out two flat cookie tins, a flour sifter, and an egg-beater. She laid everything on the table.

"Have you got the cookie-cutters?" asked Betty Jane.

"Yes," said Miss Grey, "here they are." Miss Grey handed Betty Jane a paper-bag and Betty Jane took six heart-shaped cookie cutters out of the bag.

Soon everyone was busy. Betsy sifted the flour and Ellen beat the eggs. Betsy mixed the butter and sugar together. Christopher and Kenny greased the tins. Billy lit the oven. Mary Lou measured the baking powder and Richard measured the salt. The rest of the children sprinkled a little flour on the long wooden table so that they would be all ready to roll the dough.

Everything had to be added to Betsy's big bowl of butter and sugar, so Betsy mixed and mixed, until she had a smooth dough in her bowl.

All of the children crowded around Betsy. At last, Miss Grey said that the dough was ready to roll. She gave each of the children, who had floured the table, a piece of the dough. As there were only three rolling-pins, the children had to take turns.

Six of the children began to cut the cookies. Ellen and Christopher lifted the hearts off of the table and placed them on the flat tins. Betsy sprinkled a little sugar on them and Kenny put the pans in the oven.

Cooling the Cookies

Just as soon as one pan had turned a beautiful golden color, another pan was ready to go into the oven. Pan after pan went into the oven and came out to cool on the table. When the cookies were cool, all of the children helped to take them off the tins. When they were all laid out on a white cloth, there were over one hundred cookies. Some of the hearts were a little crooked but any mother could tell that they were hearts. Some of them were broken and Miss Grey said that the children could eat the broken pieces. How they gobbled them down!

Miss Grey took a big tin can out of the cupboard. "Now," she said, "we will put them in this can to keep over night. Tomorrow we will divide them and wrap them up in red tissue paper. Then you can take them home for Mother's Valentine."

The next day, the children were terribly excited. When Miss Grey opened the post-box, there were Valentines for every child in the room. Betsy received ten and she was delighted with every one.

The Cookies Disappear!

At recess time, Miss Grey sent Kenny up to the kitchen to get the can of cookies. In about five minutes, Kenny returned. "I can't find any can, Miss Grey," said Kenny.

"Oh, Kenny," said Miss Grey, "I left it on the table, right by the door. Betsy, you go with Kenny. Perhaps you can find the can."

Betsy and Kenny climbed up to the third floor. They went into the kitchen. There was no can in sight. The children opened the lower doors of the cupboard. There was nothing there but tin pans.

"Maybe it is up top," said Kenny.

Betsy climbed on a chair and opened the closet doors, but there was no can there. They looked under the table and back of the stove. The can of cookies was gone.

Betsy and Kenny went downstairs. When they told Miss Grey that the cookies were gone, she couldn't believe it. But when Miss Grey looked everywhere in the kitchen, she knew that the children were right.

Billy Goes for a Drink

Miss Grey asked the janitor, Mr. Windrim, if he had seen the can of cookies, but he didn't know anything about them. She asked the Principal of the school and all of the teachers but no one knew anything about the can of cookies.

Miss Grey tried to have a singing lesson but the children sang very badly. They were all thinking about the lost cookies.

After awhile, Billy raised his hand.

"What is it, Billy?" said Miss Grey.

"May I get a drink?" asked Billy.

"Very well," said Miss Grey, "but hurry back."

Billy ran out to the drinking fountain in the yard. The ashmen were collecting the big cans of rubbish that were standing on the school pavement.

Just as Billy was about to get a drink, he saw one of the men pick up a can with a lid on it.

"Hey! Hey!" cried Billy, rushing toward the man. "Hey! Wait a minute."

The man put the can down on the pavement and looked at Billy. "What is the matter with you?" he said.

"Hey!" said Billy, "they're our cookies."

Billy picked up the can and ran into school. When he rushed into the room, carrying the cookie can, the children shouted, "Look at Billy!"

"I found the cookies, Miss Grey. I found 'em," cried Billy. "Somebody must have put them out on the pavement with the rubbish. The man was just going to take them away."

Just then Mr. Windrim came into the room. "Miss Grey," he said, "I am terribly sorry about those cookies. The boy who helps me with the cleaning made a mistake and put your can out with the rubbish. Now I am afraid it is gone."

"No, Mr. Windrim, Billy rescued the can of cookies just as the men were taking it."

"Gee, Miss Grey," said Billy, "aren't you glad I had to get a drink of water?"

"Indeed I am," said Miss Grey.

"Oh, Miss Grey," cried Billy, "I forgot to get it. Now what do you think of that!"

Winds Don't Stay

Winds are big, boisterous boys
Who rattle door-latches and shout,
And whistle and boo in the chimney flue
And run away when you go out.

Breezes are little girls,
Gentle and wistful and shy,
Who turn to go while they say hello
As if they were saying good-bye.

C. W. M.

The Seagull's 'Thank You'

The seagull lay quietly in the shadow of a rock. It had fallen when the tide was low and had been there for some hours. Not far away some children were playing and presently they discovered it. One of them bent down and gently stroked its soft grey and white feathers.

"Look," she said, showing her fingers, "it's covered with oil, that's why it can't move."

"It's been in the wake of a ship," said another. "Let's take it home and clean it, then it will be all right."

So the bird was carried very carefully to their car. At first it pecked and struggled, but by degrees it calmed down, and when the time came to remove the oil that was clogging its wings it was willing to lie still. It was kept in a disused rabbit hutch, and the children took turns to feed it.

At the end of two days the feathers were quite clean, and then the bird was taken out to some grass near the house. From a little distance the children watched eagerly expecting to see it fly away at once. But it remained motionless except for its eyes, which moved restlessly.

"It's perfectly all right, why doesn't it go?" the children asked each other.

"Perhaps it doesn't understand what it's expected to do," suggested one. "Let's take it back to the shore, then, when it sees the sea, it will fly away."

So they carried the seagull down to the shore and placed it on a rock.

For some time nothing happened, then there was a movement.

"Look," whispered the children, "it's going!"

The bird stood poised. Then it strutted up and down, and lifting its beautiful head soared into the air, wheeled, dipped, and rose again over the waves.

"Goodby, goodby!" the children called.

The seagull gave a strange answering cry. Perhaps it was saying, "Thank you."

All About Prizes

By Peter White

We have a little visitor from England with us this month, and as he is our very smallest contestant we are awarding a special prize for him. He is Timothy Lever, four, who has come to live with his grandmother in Richmond Hill, New York. His prize is "The Story of Colette," by Françoise, a book with the loveliest pictures and a nice story. Here is Timothy's letter:

Dear Peter White:

I am Timothy come from England to America till the war is over. I am four and three quarters and in kindergarten. The school mistress is the person who is writing this.

Everyone was pleased to see the letters from the English children on The Children's Page.

It is mostly Daddy who gives us letters—not in school—in our house. It said in one of Daddy's letters that he tried to catch a bomb in a bucket of water but he missed it. Then Daddy has got grey hair; when it was black hair.

I think it was very nice for me and Jeremy to be invited to broadcast and have a soda. Mommy and Jeremy and I and some other English children broadcast to our daddys over WMCA and WRUL. Then we had our photographs taken.

Then we had a soda and went home in the subway. We stood at the very front, for fun, to see the tracks.

I thought the afternoon ended very special with pineapple soda.

I hope you are very well. Goodbye! Tim

The regular awards go to Mary Jane Skaggs, seven, of Trenton, Georgia, for a nice paper about "Bert Beetle's House Hunting"; and Barbara Adams, ten, of Mount Vernon, New York, who wrote about "The Ivory Man Goes Home," by Dorothy Ann Lovell. We make Special Mention of Ruth Carolyn Foell, nine, who wrote a good paper on "The Snowman's Scarf."

Mary Jane's prize is a delightful book with lovely pictures, "Tumble Bear," by Margot Austin. We think she will enjoy reading about Tumble Bear's arrival on Clam-Shell Beach and all the pranks he played there. Barbara's prize is a beautiful book called "Thee, Hannah!", by Marguerite de Angeli, with many pictures in colors. It is a story of little girls in a family of Quakers in Philadelphia just before the Civil War; we think Barbara will enjoy meeting Hannah and Sally and reading about them and their friends.

Here is Mary Jane's essay, which was written in her own longhand, very neatly, and with all the words spelled right.

Bert Beetle

I like Bert Beetle's House hunting. I like the way the story has rhymes and songs in it. The songs the tadpoles sang were very squeaky. I like how willingly the three tadpoles helped Bert Beetle to get across the pond. I was glad that Bert got across the pond in time to get a new home. It was nice of him to invite them to tea. I like stories about birds, insects and animals. The way they said everything was funny, like, "O worry! O flurry!"

I hope my letter is good enough to win a prize because I like to read story books with pictures. I am seven years old and am in the second grade.

Here is Barbara's essay:

The Ivory Man

I like the story of the Ivory Man Goes Home because it not only had a mystery in it but it brought out a boy's sense of honesty.

The story told how Mr. Walters who had been a rich man lost everything he owned and had to sell. The people to whom he was selling came to look at the house and contents even though Mr. Walters was away at that time. Among them was a boy named Ben. One of the contents of the house was the Ivory Man. Ben liked the Ivory Man the minute he saw it. He waited till the people moved on to the next room. He went to touch the Ivory Man but it fell. Ben picked up the pieces and walked three miles to another town to find Mr. Walters. When he was almost there he came to a hill where Mr. Walters was sitting. He walked up to him and explained what had happened. Mr. Walters asked him if he saw anything else when the man broke. Ben said, "No." Mr. Walters took out his handkerchief and laid it on the grass. Ben took the pieces out of his pocket and laid them on the handkerchief. Mr. Walters and Ben put the pieces together. When they were done there was something lying on the handkerchief. It was a beautiful stone. Then Mr. Walters said: "So that's what was meant," and explained to Ben how many, many years ago this Ivory Man had been given to him, the story being that it had belonged to a wealthy merchant who had put his most treasured possession in it. Though Mr. Walters had tried hard, he could never solve the mystery. He told Ben that things would be easier for him now that the precious stone was found. "It's good to be going home," said Mr. Walters.

Peanut Toys

Where the Starlings Built

(A True Story)

The starlings that hopped about the lawns of the cottage had a special friend who fed them each day and who had even bought them a beautiful bird bath in which to splash in the hot weather.

The ivy-covered eaves of the cottage were favorite nesting places of the starlings. They made a great fuss while they were building their homes, flying down to the garden for pieces of twigs, scraping at the gutter with their beaks, and generally telling the whole world what they were about in their excitement.

One year the starlings were particularly noisy over this important business. Two of them were building a home outside the window of their friend's bedroom, and as she found it hard to sleep at night because of the stir they made, she stuffed paper into the cranny where they had placed their first bits of twig. Gently, but firmly, she told them that they must build elsewhere.

They Wanted to Stay

But Mr. and Mrs. Starling were a determined pair and early the following morning their friend found them hard at work trying to pull the paper away. In vain she tried to explain to them that there were other crannies elsewhere in the eaves of the cottage where they could build safely, and without disturbing people. The birds only looked at her with their bright eyes, cocked their perky little heads, and continued pulling at the paper. For some reason or other they had made up their minds to build their new spring home exactly outside that particular window and they were not to be put off.

In the evening of the same day their friend went up to her room with a lighted candle intending to draw the curtains, but something stopped her. At the window she heard what sounded like a faint, a very faint, weeping sound. Peering through the dusk she saw the two starlings under the eaves. Mrs. Starling was sitting still, waching her husband, and from her throat there came little peevish whines and squeaks, exactly as though she were crying about something. Mr. Starling, rather braver, his tail cocked defiantly, had a portion of the paper in his beak and was looking at the still blocked-up cranny as though he couldn't understand why he wasn't allowed to go ahead with his work.

Chirping Their Thanks

Their friend had not the heart to leave the remains of the stuffing paper in the hole, and when she had pulled it out she smiled at the eager chirrups that greeted her action.

"Now mind," she counselled the birds firmly, "this is only if you promise to behave nicely, and not make a noise at night. What do you say?"

The birds fixed her with their round eyes. It seemed quite clear that they understood and agreed to keep their share of the bargain. Shortly after this the friend went to bed. The starlings sang for a brief second, and then fluttered away in the moonlight.

They built their nest many weeks ago and always chirp their joy to their friend last thing at night, but they never make another sound. From dusk to dawn they are as quiet as—mice!

How to Make Peanut Toys

Most boys and girls like making nature toys. Here are some amusing and very simple little models which are made out of peanuts, matches, and small feathers. A little liquid glue is also needed to hold the various parts in place. Each model is made of a single nut, chosen specially for the shape that most nearly resembles what is going to be made.

The first sketch shows a wise-looking "bird." The nut forms his body and head, and three matches make his beak and legs. (When putting in legs or arms make little holes in the nut first and fix them with glue.) Attach two tail feathers to the nut, ink in his eyes, and glue a paper "top hat" onto his head.

The little elves have paper ears and noses and are so simple to make that they explain themselves. One is enjoying a row in a paper boat. Peter Penguin has a beak and feet made of portions of matches, and two paper flippers. Cute Mr. Mouse needs wee paper ears, two little wire feet, a long tail of wool, and tiny cotton whiskers.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Saturday's sales	175,470
1941 volume to date	15,878,895
1940 volume to date	19,572,225

Stock Market Fails to Set Definite Trend

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—The stock market dragged through a slightly irregular session today after an early rallying attempt failed to pick up momentum.

Rail and industrial issues managed to exhibit fractional gains near the final hour but minor declines were plentiful. Dealings were among the slowest since September, transfers being at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares for the full proceedings.

Much of the bidding, brokers said, was due to the hope that huge defense spending would enable many corporations to offset mounting taxes with 1941 earnings equal, at least, to those of the preceding year. Little inspiration was found in the war news.

Stocks given a lift now and then included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, American Smelting, Bath Iron Works, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Boeing, Paramount Pictures and Consolidated Edison.

Woolworth was a soft spot, Occasional laggards also were Phelps Dodge, Kennecott, Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse, General Electric and American Can.

Aluminus of America pushed up in the curb, along with Universal Pictures preferred. Lake Shore, American Gas and Pantepec lacked rising vigor.

Rail Bonds in Demand

A slightly better market for rail bonds brought a sprinkling of gains in the corporate list today.

Fractional advances ruled in the carrier division in afternoon dealings, offset by numerous small losses elsewhere.

Investment sentiment still appeared cautious. Traders waited for the European situation to develop further, noting forecasts and signs of a possible Nazi move in the Balkans for a spring campaign.

Thin markets in foreign bonds caused relatively sharp swings in some issues. Cuba 5s, Tokyo City 5s and Panama 5s were up a point or more at one time.

Higher in the corporate list were Rock Island general 4s, Great Northern 4s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Minor losses appeared in American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 5s and Santa Fe 4s.

Scattered transactions in U. S. Treasury loans made little change in prices.

W. E. Hutton & Co. Fined by N. Y. Curb

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange has imposed a fine of $250 on W. E. Hutton & Co. and reprimanded the member partner for failure to give proper consideration to certain rules of the Securities & Exchange Commission and carelessness in preparation of reporting forms, it was announced.

W. E. Hutton is the representative in the curb of the brokerage house, which is a member of the New York stock and curb exchanges.

The action was the first taken since the curb exchange adopted on Tuesday a policy of making public all discipline against members and member firms. The Hutton company declined to comment.

A statement by George P. Rea, president of the curb exchange, indicated the company's violation of Securities & Exchange rules had lacked intent.

The curb move arose out of an offering by the Hutton company and associates of 10,000 shares of Raymond Concrete Pile Co.

Security Prices Higher in London

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Security prices advanced smartly today under influence of Prime Minister Churchill's Sunday speech and war reports from the Mediterranean area.

While top gains were shaded a bit when fresh buying came out slowly, the market ended on a steady footing.

British Government bonds moved up an outside of ¼ point, helped by news certain India stocks had been requisitioned. Belgian and Japanese loans were supported in the foreign bond market.

Domestic rails ranged ahead ½ point in response to revived hopes of satisfactory dividends for 1940 operations.

Kaffirs held up well with a moderate interest shown in deep level stocks. Leaders in the oil group tended higher but gains were limited to 1-32 point.

Industrials where changed were a few pence ahead.

Wheat Prices Lower On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—Wheat prices slumped more than a cent a bushel today as a result of renewed selling inspired by lagging flour business and export trade and the bright new crop outlook.

Profit taking and stop loss selling eliminated many of the small holdings acquired the past week and some short selling was in evidence.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	50	50	50	— ½
51¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	2	48½	47¼	48½	Feb 7
7¾	5⅞	Adams Ex (.40e)	11	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	21½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 29
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Feb 8
42½	39½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	40	39¾	39¾	
⅜	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	
5	4½	Alaska Jun (½)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
⅝	½	Alleghany Corp	9	½	½	½	
9¼	7½	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7½	7½	Feb 7
10⅜	8¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	9	9	9	Feb 6
21⅜	18	Alleghany pr pf	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¾
25⅜	20⅜	Alleg Lud (1½e)	6	21¾	21½	21½	
11¼	9½	Allen Ind (1½e)	3	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
165	149	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	7	150½	148½	148½	—2
11¼	10⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 1
13⅛	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	38	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ½
7⅝	6	Allied Stores	4	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	4	77	76	76	Feb 7
37	32	Allis-Ch (1½e)	3	32⅜	32	32	— ½
17¾	16½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	Feb 7
11¼	9½	Amal Leather	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Feb 4
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
50⅜	46¼	Amerada Cp (2)	6	46¾	46⅝	46¾	Feb 8
17¾	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	15	15	15	15	Feb 5
58½	44¾	Am Airlines (1e)	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	
8¼	7	Am Bank Note	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
8¼	6⅝	Am Bosch	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
38	33⅞	Am Br S (2.10f)	5	35	34	34	— ½
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb 6
95¼	86½	Am Can (4)	7	87½	86½	86½	—1
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	3	180	180	180	+1
31⅜	26½	Am Car & Fdy	2	28	28	28	+ ⅜
66¼	60½	Am Car & F pf	2	62½	62	62	Feb 8
23½	18¾	Am Ch&C (.40g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Feb 8
121	111	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Jan 30
121	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	114½	114½	114½	Feb 7
8¾	8⅜	Am Coltype ⅛e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 6
6⅛	5	Am Comm Al	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	9¾	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10	10	10	Feb 5
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 8
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 6
1⅛	⅞	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Feb 6
21	15¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	5	17⅛	17	17	
3⅞	2⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
38½	33½	Am-Haw SS (1a)	2	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ⅜
4⅛	3½	Am Hide & Lea	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 6
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	47¼	Am Home(2.40a)	2	47¾	47½	47½	+ ¼
1¾	1⅝	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22¼	20¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
4¼	3¾	Am Internat'l	11	4	4	4	Feb 7
13¼	13	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Feb 4
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17⅛	13⅛	Am Locomotive	7	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	+2⅜
13¾	12⅜	Am M & F (.34g)	4	13⅛	13	13	Feb 8
3	2½	Am M & Metal	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb 6
19½	17¼	Am Metal (¼g)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
3¼	2⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 8
46¾	40¾	AmP&L$6pf(1⅞k	3	40⅞	40¾	40¾	— ½
39	34	APL $5pf (1.56k)	3	34¾	34½	34½	
7¼	6⅜	Am Rad&S(.40e)	11	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
15⅞	13¼	Am Roll M (¾e)	4	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
7	6⅛	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8¾	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	Feb 7
45¼	39	Am Sm&R (½g)	9	41½	41	41	— ⅛
154	146⅞	Am Sm&R pf (7)	8	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	Feb 7
54	51¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52	52	52	— ¼
28½	24	Am Stl F (⅓g)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
11¼	10	Am Stores (¼g)	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
13½	12¾	Am Stove (.30g)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb 7
15⅞	14	Am Sug R (½g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
88	88	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83½	83½	83½	Feb 6
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 6
168¾	160⅛	Am T & T (9)	9	163⅜	163¼	163⅜	— ⅛
73½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	5	69½	68½	68½	— ⅞
74½	70½	Am Tob B (5)	5	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅜
159	151	Am Tob pf(6)	1	152	152	152	—1
7	5½	Am Type Fdrs	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
7¼	6	Am Water Wks	9	6	5⅞	6	
99⅛	95¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	95	95	95	—1
8⅜	7⅛	Am Woolen	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
60⅛	53½	Am Wool pf (7e)	2	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
8	5¾	Am Zinc L&S	4	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	23½	Anaconda (2e)	31	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
14¼	13½	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb 7
12½	11	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 31
2⅛	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
30	28½	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	29½	29½	29½	Feb 5
111⅝	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	+ ⅛
51½	43¾	Armour Ill	5	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	3	56¾	56½	56½	+ ¾
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 4
34⅜	29	Arm Cork (¼g)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
8⅞	7¾	Arnold C (¼g)	2	8	7¾	7¾	Feb 7
6¾	5	Artloom (¼g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
7⅜	6¼	Ass'd Dry Goods	1	6½	6½	6½	
87	83	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jan 29
99	92	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95½	95½	95½	Feb 4
36	30	Assoc Dry Gds	1	35	35	35	Jan 30
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	15	23	22¼	22½	— ¼
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	2	65¼	65	65	Feb 8
17⅛	14	Atl Coast Line	7	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	15½	Atl G&W Indes	1	16	16	16	Feb 1
19½	16	Atl G&W In pf	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
24¼	22¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	23	22⅝	23	Feb 8
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Feb 6
7⅛	6¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	48	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Feb 7
72¼	67⅞	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Jan 31
7	6	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Feb 7
5¼	4⅛	Aviation Corp	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛

B

19	15⅛	Bald Loco ct	8	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb 8
5¾	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 8
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 8
10½	8⅞	Barber As (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 6
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb 7
9⅝	8⅛	Barnsdall (.15g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	58	24⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
30½	27½	Bayuk Cig (1)	4	29	27⅞	28¾	Feb 6
24¾	22⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Feb 3
$112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	119	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119	119	119	Feb 5
8¾	7½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
37¾	33⅜	Bendix Av (1g)	19	35⅜	34⅞	35	— ¼
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	3	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56⅞	56¾	56¾	Feb 4
32	29½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Feb 6
89½	81	Beth Steel(1½g)	15	83¼	82¼	82¼	— ¼
131½	128	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	— ¼
27½	24½	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
21¼	18⅝	Black & Dk (1a)	2	19	18⅝	19	Feb 8
10¼	8½	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	6	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
18⅜	17¼	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
18⅜	16	Boeing Airplane	10	17	16½	16½	
35	29¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	31	31	31	— ½
22⅜	19¾	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
22⅜	19⅞	Borden Co(.30g)	8	19½	19½	19½	
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	6	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ⅛
1½	1	Boston & Maine	2	1	1	1	
39⅜	31½	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
4½	4¼	Brew Corp (.55e)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 8
12⅜	10⅜	Bridgeport (⅝e)	4	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
25⅜	21¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	5	22⅞	22¼	22½	— ¼
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb 7
44½	42¾	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	44	44	44	Feb 6
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Feb 6
6⅝	5⅞	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6	6	6	
14⅛	12¾	Bklyn Un Gas	1	13½	12⅝	13⅛	Feb 8
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¾	+ ¼
23¼	20⅞	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	22	22	22	Feb 8
12⅝	10	Bucyrus-E (1e)	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Budd Mfg	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7¾	6	Budd Wh (.20g)	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
34½	28½	Bullard Co (2e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Feb 8
33	29	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	29½	29½	29½	Feb 8
18½	17⅛	Burling Mill (1)	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	Feb 7
53¼	52¼	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	53	53	Feb 6
8⅜	8¼	Burr Add (.15g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3¾	2¾	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
5¼	4¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb 7
21⅝	20	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 4
4⅜	3½	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 7
11¾	8½	Byers (AM) Co	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb 7
12	10½	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	

C

20¼	17⅝	Calif Pack (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
53	52½	Calif P pf (3½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Feb 5
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	6⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb 8
14⅞	12½	Camp Wy (.35g)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Feb 8
13¾	12¼	Canada Dry (.60)	6	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
4½	3¼	Canadian Pacific	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
3¼	3	Capital Adm A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 30
30½	28	Carpent (2¾e)	2	28½	28½	28½	Feb 7
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 6
59¼	48	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
50¼	44½	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	46¼	45¾	45⅝	— ⅝
28⅜	24¼	Celanese (1¼e)	1	25	25	25	—1
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19½	19½	19½	Feb 6
2⅝	2	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 29
5	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb 8
3½	2⅝	Century Rib M	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	Feb 4
34½	29¾	Cerro de Pas(1g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
6⅜	4½	Cert-teed Prod	4	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 7
21¼	20⅛	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
20⅜	18½	Cham PF (.90e)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Feb 7
18	14	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	Feb 5
44½	40¼	Ches & Ohio(3a)	7	41½	41	41½	+ ⅜
103½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	102	101⅞	102	Feb 8
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 30
⅛	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
8¼	7	Chi Mail O (¼e)	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 4

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
14¾	11½	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
44½	40	Chi P T cv pf(3)	6	40¼	40	40	Jan 31
52½	50⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	Feb 8
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	¼	¼	— ⅛
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 29
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (⅝e)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb 7
2⅛	2⅛	Childs Co	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 7
72⅛	63⅜	Chrysler (5⅛e)	21	67¼	66	66	— ¾
10¾	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 5
37¾	34½	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¾
33¾	29	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	30	29	30	Feb 6
30½	27¼	Climax M(1.20a)	2	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ½
34	29¼	Cluett P (2¾e)	2	31	31	31	+ ⅜
106	98½	Coca-Cola (5e)	9	99¼	98¾	98¾	— ¼
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61½	61¼	Feb 7
12⅞	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	5	12⅜	12	12⅜	Feb 7
102¼	101	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb 8
30¼	26⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	6	30	29¼	30	+ ¾
20	17¼	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	4	17	17	17	— ⅜
21⅜	19¼	Colum Br A .45g	4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	Feb 8
21	19	Colum Br B .45g	4	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
47⅛	41½	Colum Gas (.10g)	8	41¾	41¼	41¼	
82½	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	79¾	79½	79¾	Feb 5
6⅞	5⅝	Colum Pict	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 5
24⅞	23	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Feb 5
89½	77	Col Carb (4.60e)	3	80	80	80	+1½
30⅞	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	7	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101½	101½	101½	Feb 3
37⅞	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
110	107	ComTcv pf(4¼)	2	107½	107	107	Jan 29
11⅜	9⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	5	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	19	⅛	⅛	⅛	
53⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	52¼	52	52	
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	16	29	28⅞	29	
4	3⅛	Conde Nast(½g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 3
18½	16½	Congoleum (1a)	3	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	25½	Cons Aircr (2e)	10	26	25½	25¾	— ½
15⅞	12½	Cons Cig (1⅜e)	5	14	14	14	
7⅜	6¼	Cons Cop (½e)	9	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
23⅜	21¾	Cons Edison (2)	17	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
107⅜	106¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107	107	107	+ ¼
⅝	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 7
8	7½	Cons F pf (1e)	1	8	8	8	Feb 7
3½	2¾	Cons Laundries	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 5
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (⅛g)	11	5½	5½	5½	
⅞	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 31
4½	3½	Consoln Coal	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	4	17	17	17	
106⅝	105⅛	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	106	106	106	Feb 7
15⅞	14½	Container (¼g)	1	14½	14⅜	14½	
9⅝	7¾	Cont Bak (A)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 6
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 7
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	87	87	87	Feb 6
40½	36½	Cont Can (2e)	4	38	38	38	
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
39⅜	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅜	Cont Motors	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
20½	17⅞	Cont O Del (1)	4	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
23½	21¼	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	
18⅞	15⅝	Cop'weld (.80)	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	Feb 8
56	54½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	Feb 8
47½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	46½	46	46½	+ ½
4⅞	4⅜	Coty Inc (⅛e)	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	17	Crane Co (.80e)	7	17½	17½	17⅛	
19	17½	Cr of Wh (1.60)	1	17½	17	17	— ½
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 6
27⅜	23¾	Crown C&S(½e)	6	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¾
45½	41¼	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42	41¾	42	+ ¼
15⅜	13⅜	Crown Zel (¼g)	4	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
47¼	39½	Crucible Steel	7	42	41¾	41⅞	
98½	87½	Crucible pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 6

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Du Pont Sales Up 20 P. C. In '40; Net Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. sales in 1940 increased about 20 per cent over 1939 and yet net income declined about 7 per cent, due to increased taxation and provision of special reserves, according to Lammot du Pont, Chairman, and W. S. Carpenter, Jr., President, in the annual report.

Net income for 1940 was $86,-945,173 after all charges, reserves and taxes, equal after provision of $7,599,825 for preferred dividends, to $7.23 a share on the 11,040,087 shares of du Pont common stock.

Indicated net income for the fourth quarter of 1940 after all charges and allocation of $10,-000,000 as a special contingency reserve to provide for possible shrinkage in inventory values, additional taxes and other contingencies, was $19,016,676, equal to $1.59 a common share, against net of $30,420,420 or $2.62 a share on common in the final quarter of 1939.

Heavy Tax Increase

Total taxes in 1940, according to the report, were about 65 per cent of earnings available for dividends, compared with 24 per cent in 1939 and 9 per cent in 1925.

For 1939, the company reported net income of $93,218,664, equal after preferred dividends to $7.70 a common share.

The report showed that $50,800,-000 was expended by the du Pont companies in 1940 for new plant facilities, exclusive of the construction costs of military plants being built in the United States for the Government and for the British. The construction costs of such plants, as previously reported, will be about $282,000,000, including operating and management costs for one year. The report estimates that actual expenditures for both the Government and company construction projects in 1941 will be in the neighborhood of $213,-000,000.

Income from operations in 1940 amounted to $99,944,674, compared with $67,252,271 in the preceding year. Sales and other operating revenues were $359,055,655, against $298,833,238 for 1939.

In addition to income from operations, du Pont showed income of $37,500,000 from its investment in General Motors Corp. common stock, against $35,000,000 from that source in 1939; $2,696,199 from investment in controlled companies not wholly owned against $2,268,479; from miscellaneous investments, $3,272,221, against $3,-757,137; profit from sale of securities, $908,808, against $2,563,724, and income from marketable securities $82,250, against $107,251.

Consolidated surplus after giving effect to investment revaluations, etc., amounted to $264,254,797 on Dec. 31, 1940, against $256,368,715 at the close of 1939.

Current Assets Rise

Current assets at the end of 1940 including $120,280,677 in cash and $19,979,306 in marketable securities, totaled $242,882,427. On Dec. 31, 1939, cash was $119,701,749; marketable securities, $9,981,000, and current assets $209,343,223. Current liabilities increased from $47,142,623 to $94,486,870 due principally to the larger liability for Federal and other taxes.

Export sales in 1940 were reported by Mr. du Pont to have been about 8 per cent of total sales, against 5 per cent in the preceding year. Sales of military products to foreign governments last year was less than 1 per cent of total sales.

Wages and salaries paid during the year by du Pont and its controlled companies totaled about $129,000,000 of which $94,000,000 was in the operations of du Pont and wholly-owned companies. Raw material purchases totaled about $98,000,000. The number of employees increased from 54,800 at the end of 1939 to 81,000 at the close of 1940.

On Dec. 31, 1940, there were 78,541 holders of preferred and common stocks of the company, compared with 77,338 at the end of 1939.

SEC Report Shows Decline In 1940 Utility Offerings

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission reported that electric and gas utilities companies offered publicly or sold privately last year 86 issues of securities aggregating $881,247,251 in principal amount.

Those totals compared with 91 issues amounting to $889,931,600 in 1939 and 62 issues for $983,502,-995 in 1938.

Two new issues of common stock —the first publicly offered by utility companies since 1937—were sold last year, the SEC said in an analysis prepared by its utilities division.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 10

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	92	91¾	92	92
2.00	Bos Edison	32½	32¾	32¾	32½
5.00	Bos Elevated	51	50	50½	52½
2.90	Bos Her-Trav	18½	18½	18¾	18½
..	Bos & M st A pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
..	Bos & M st B pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
..	Bos Gas & Fuel	2¾	2¾	3¼	2¾
5.62c	E Gas&F pr pf	53½	53½	53½	53½
6.00c	E M SR 1st pf	87½	87½	87½	87½
..	Eastern SS	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
..	Mergenthaler	21¾	21¼	20½	22½
7.00a	N E Tel & Tel	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾
..	North Butte	22c	22c	22c	22c
..	Quincy Min	1	1	1	1½
.46	Shawmut Assoc	10½	10½	10½	10½
1.60	Torrington	27¼	27¼	27¼	28
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	58½	58	58	58¾
1.80	Unit Shoe M pf	44½	44½	44½	44½
..	Utah M & T	48c	45c	45c	45c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1940 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	107.9	107.9	107.9

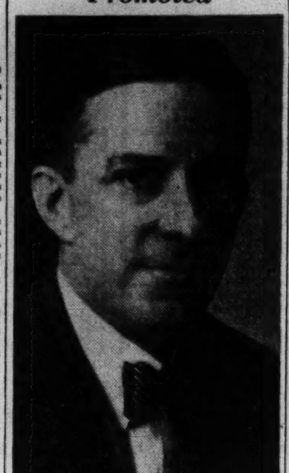
New York City Bonds

25 3s 80	101⅜	101¼	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	83¼	83¼	83¼
20 Alleghany cv 5s 44	93	92½	93
7 Alleghany cv 5s 49	81⅝	81½	81¾
2 Alleghany 5s 50 st	58	58	58
5 Alleg & West 4s 98	72½	72½	72½
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	102¾	102¾
11 Am & For P5s 2030	55¾	55½	55½
18 Am T & T 5½s 43	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
6 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108⅜	108	108⅜
6 Ann Arbor 4s'95	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Arm Del 4s'57	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Arm Del 4s'55	105½	105	105½
6 AT&SF 4s'95	109½	109⅜	109½
1 AT&SF 4½s'48	103½	103½	103½
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	112	112	112
4 A C Line 1st 4s'52	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 A C Line clt 4s'52	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
3 A C Line 4½s'64	64	63¾	63¾
1 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69	69	69
12 B&O '95 st A	41	40⅞	41
16 B&O '95 st C	46⅞	46¼	46¼
17 B&O 2000 st D	40¾	40½	40¾
7 B&O '96 st F	40¾	40⅜	40⅜
1 B&O cv '60 st	17½	17½	17½
16 B&O 4s'48	68¾	68½	68½
29 B&OPLE&WV 4s'51 st	57½	56½	56½
3 B&O S W '50 st	46⅝	46½	46½
3 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	112⅝	112¾	112¾
24 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	133½	132½	132½
54 Beth Stl 3½s'52	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Beth Stl 3s'60	103	102¾	103
5 Boston&Me 4½s'70	24½	24½	24½
1 Boston&Me 4s'60	71	71	71
3 Buf R&P '57 st	45⅝	45	45⅝
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	106½	106¼	106½
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96	95¾	95¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	93	93	93
5 Can Pac 4½s '56	80	08	80
6 Can Pac 4s perp	55⅝	55¼	55⅜
9 Celanese 3s '55	98	97⅞	97⅞
1 Cent cv 4½s '47 ww	94	94	94
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59†	2	2	2
2 Cen NY Pw 3¾s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	50½	50¼	50¼
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70¾	70¼	70⅜
2 Cen RRNJ 5s '87†	15	15	15
10 ChampionP&F4¾s '50	106⅜	106¼	106¼
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	104½	104½	104½
4 C&O cv rfg 5s '71 A	85	84¼	84¼
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	75¼	75¼	75¼
10 CB&Q 4s ID '48	99¾	99⅜	98⅝
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94	94	94
10 Chi&Ell 5s '51	15⅜	15⅜	15½
1 D&GE Ill 5s '51 ctf	15¾	15⅜	15⅝
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59†	33	33	33
20 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000†	1¼	1¼	1¼
22 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	35½	35⅜	35⅝
2 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	35¼	35¼	35¼
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89†	34½	34½	34½
4 Chi&NW 6½s '36†§	23	23	23
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87†	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛
5 Chi&NW 4½s 87	18¾	18¾	18¾
152 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1¾	1½	1¾
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12½	12½	12½
9 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12½	12½	12½
43 Chi&NW 4s 87	18	18½	18½
64 Chi&NW 3½s 87	18	17¾	17¾
5 CRI&P 4½s 52A	9¾	9¾	9¾
9 CRI&P 4½s 25A ct	8¾	8½	8½
14 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	1¼	1¼	1¼
8 CRI&P 5s 88	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	16	16	16
27 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	9¼	9	9
28 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	8¾	8	8⅛
2 Chi Un Sta 3½s 63	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Clev UnTerm 5½s 72	88½	88½	88½
8 CleyUnTerm 5s 73	78½	78½	78½
1 Clev Un Term 476C 6s	72½	72½	72½
7 Col F&I 5s 43	106½	106⅜	106½
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104	104¼
11 Columbia G 5½s 52	109	109	109
1 Comn Edis 3¼s 58	105	105	105
5 ConEdis 3½s 56	104½	103¾	104½
18 Con Oil cv 2¾s 48	104	104	104
4 Con Rys 4s 54	19	19	19
3 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108	108	108
2 ConsumPow 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	16½	16½	16½
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	19½	19½	19½
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Del&Hud rfg 4½s 43	52¼	51¾	51¾
5 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	104	104	104
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	98¾	98½	98½
32 Erie rfg 5s 67	18¼	18	18
5 Erie rfg 5s 75	18	18	18
168 Erie gen lien 4s 96	44	43¾	44
9 Fla E Cst 5s'74	73¾	73¼	73½
16 Fonda J&J 2-4s 82 ct	2½	2¼	2¼
5 Gen Am Inv 5s52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s49	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s'67E	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝
1 Gt Nor 4s46G	104	104	104
4 Gt Nor 4s46H	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Gulf M&O 4s'75	64¾	64¼	64¾
1 Gulf M&O inc 5s'75	37¼	37¼	37¼
12 Harlem Riv&P 4s54	82	82	82
1 Houst Oil Tex 4¼s54	102½	102½	102½
11 Hudson Coal 5s62A	28⅝	28	28
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s57	47½	47¼	47½
2 Hud&Man inc 5s57	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Ill Cent 4s52	45	45	45
3 Ill Cent rfg 4s55	44	43¾	43¾
2 Ill Cen 4¼s66	42¾	42¾	42¾
11 Il Cen 5s55	51¾	51	51⅜
5 Ill Cen Lous 3½s53	59¼	59¼	59¼
6 Ill Cen St L 3½s51	51⅝	51	51⅜
11 Ic&CStL&NO 5s63A	45	44¾	44¾
6 IC&CStL&NO 4½s63	42½	42¼	42¼
1 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s50	76½	76½	76½
3 Inspirat C Cop 4s52	99½	99½	99½
6 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	99	98¾	98¾
5 Int Gt Nor a] 6s52	..	7⅝	7⅝
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	10½	10½	10½
39 Int Mer Mar 6s41	81½	80	81½
2 Int Rys C A 6½s47	103	103	103
2 Int T&T 4½s52	38¼	38¼	38¼
3 Int T&T 5s55	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 K C Term 4s'60	108½	108½	108½
3 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	58⅛	58	58
3 Lac Gas 5½s'53	61	61	61
2 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	61	61	61
4 Lac Gas 5s'42	93	93	93
5 L S&M S 3½s'97	93½	93½	93½
1 LS&MS 3½s'97 reg	94	94	94
1 Lautaro Nit inc'75	33	33	33
3 Leh & N Eng 4s'65 A	95¾	95¼	95¾
1 Leh & N Y 4s'45	39	39	39
1 Leh Val Coal 6s'43 st	85½	85½	85½
2 Leh Val (N J) Term 5s'54	44½	44½	44½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st reg	21	21	21
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	28½	28	28
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	22	22	22
4 Leh Val Term 5s'51	51½	51½	51½
2 Libby McN&L 4s'55	105¼	105	105
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s'52	98	98	98
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 Louis& Ark 5s'69	85¼	85¼	85¼
11 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89½	89½	89½
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51	51	51
5 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111¼	111¼	111¼
7 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104½	103⅝	103⅝
2 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	31½	31½	31½
4 Mil Spar&NW 4s 47	17½	17½	17½
11 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15¼	14¾	14¾
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	21¼	21¼	21¼
8 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	22½	22½	22½
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104	104
6 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	35	35	35
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103⅞	103	103⅞
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	105	105	105
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	51½	51½	51½
1 NO Pub Sv 5s 55 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	72½	72½	72½
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	39	39	39
1 NY & Harl 3½s 2000	102¼	102¼	102¼
31 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65½	65½	65½
42 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60	59½	59¾
1 NYC cn 4s 98	64½	64½	64½
15 NYC 3¾s 46	92¼	92¼	92¼
8 NYC cv 3¼s 52	62½	62½	62½
26 NYC&HR 3½s 97	87½	86½	87½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 NYChi&StL 6s 41	91½	91½	91½
5 NYChi&StL 5¼s 74A	70	70	70
33 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	87⅞	87¾	87¾
4 NYCh&StL 3½s 47	93	93	93
10 NYC Conn 3½s 65	99½	99¼	99¼
1 NYDockCo 4s 51	59	59	59
4 NY G El H&P 4s 49	118	118	118
2 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
2 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	24	24	24
2 NYNH&H 4½s 67	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
3 NYNH&H 4s 55	21	20¾	20¾
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	20¼	20¼	20¼
6 NY Steam 3½s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
14 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6½	6	6
6 NL&O cv 5s '55 A	109½	109	109
5 NiagaraSh cv 5½s '50	103	103	103
2 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41 ctf	86	86	86
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 A††	14	14	14
1 Nor&W 4s '96	127¼	127¼	127¼
6 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	104½	104½	104½
19 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66¾	66⅞
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	89	89	89
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	89	89	89
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	85½	85½	85½
31 Nor Pac 4s '97	79½	79¼	79¼
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	44	44
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	40	40	40
6 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109	108⅝	109
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
2 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 Ohio Ed 3½s '66	108½	108	108½
1 Oki PwNPail 5s '43	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
11 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s '46	116½	116½	116½
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	88½	88	88½
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	63	63	63
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	87½	87½	87½
5 ParaPiet cv 3¼s '47	96	95¾	95¾
2 Pen Co 4s 63	105¾	105½	105¾
8 Pen Pr&L 3½s 69	108½	108½	108½
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	115¼	115¼	115¼
15 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92¾	92½	92¾
18 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	104½	104	104½
10 Pen RR 4½s 84E	104¼	104	104¼
1 Pen RR 4s 43	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Pen RR 4s 48	113½	113	113
21 Pen RR 3½s 70	96½	96⅛	96½
28 Pen RR 3½s 52	89¾	89⅝	89¾
2 Peo GL&C Chi 6s 43	111	111	111
5 PeoGL&C Chi 5s 47	117	117	117
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Ph Read C&I cv 4s 49	4½	4½	4½
8 Phm Read C&I 5s 73	17¾	17¾	17¾

Promoted



Blank & Stoller

Ralph J. Archer

Appointed General Sales Manager of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., in Charge of Both Domestic and Export Sales. Mr. Archer has been with the company 26 years.

Deposits in German Savings Banks Set High Record in '40

BERLIN (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Deposits in German savings banks reached record heights during 1940, preliminary estimates show.

Roughly 33 billion marks ($13,-200,000,000) was figured to be the total in the hands of the savings banks throughout the Reich by the end of last year.

This boom in savings, most of it coming from petty cash savers, is primarily due to war-time restrictions and rationing which cut buying to the most vital necessities.

On the other hand, hoarding, that is, hiding savings at home, is not permissible in Germany and will be severely punished.

(By depositing money in savings banks, Germans make it possible for the banks to buy Reich Government bonds to finance the war effort.)

Pine Association Fined by Court

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Western Pine Association, 59 lumber corporations and 14 individuals were fined $81,500 after they entered pleas of nolo contendere to charges of violating the Sherman Anti-trust Law.

By this plea they made no answer to the charges but accepted the fines assessed by Federal Judge Harry A. Hollzer. He suspended fines against 26 of these corporations.

"In view of the defense program, as well as the large demand for commercial lumber incident to nationwide building programs, the protection of the public required action on the part of the Department of Justice under the Anti-trust Laws," said Tom C. Clark, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General.

"In entering this consent decree, the pine lumber industry of the ten western states recognizes the merits of the Government's position and agrees to correct all the evils complained of in the indictment," said Mr. Clark.

Corporate Earnings Generally Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports issued during the past week showing profits per common share included:

Quarter Ended Dec. 31	1940	1939
Acme Steel	$1.46	$2.66
American Chicle	2.11	2.00
Bristol-Myers	.81	.64
N. J. Zinc	1.59	.91
Quaker State Oil Ref.	.15	.55
Remington Rand	.48	.34
Standard Brands	.23	.16

12 Weeks Ended Nov. 21		
Loew's	1.04	.71

Year Ended Dec. 31		
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	2.78	1.48
American Brake Shoe	3.49	2.39
Bath Iron Works	4.90	1.58
Bigelow Sanford Carpet	6.11	6.44
Columbia Broadcasting	4.01	2.93
Commi. Investment Trust	4.35	4.34
Commli. Credit	4.23	4.01
Bell Aircraft	1.14	.03
Du Pont	7.22	7.70
General Motors	4.32	4.04
Goodrich	3.10	3.50
Harbison-Walker	1.71	1.24
Household Finance	7.11	6.98
Howe Sound	3.63	5.25
McCrory Stores	2.05	1.95
Pennsylvania Salt	11.34	10.52
Shell Union Oil	1.05	.76
U. S. Rubber	2.58	3.18
Westinghouse Air Brake	1.76	.87

Stock Sale Planned By Aviation Corp.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Aviation Corporation, New York, has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering 1,445,555 shares of capital stock, $3 par value.

The stock will be offered first to present stockholders of the company on the basis of one share for each three shares presently held. Under this offer, Aviation and Transportation Corporation, the parent company, will be entitled to purchase 429,595 shares. Shares not taken by stockholders will be offered publicly.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 7, compared with Feb. 7, 1940 (show in parentheses); Receipts, $41,252,763.66 ($30,008,000.62); expenditures, $55,893,753.72 ($26,477,445.32); net balance, $2,031,383,813.32 ($2,376,950,645.68); working balance included $1,268,488,362.86) ($1,664,853,612.80); customs receipts for month, $8,070,033.32 ($6,151,487.03); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $3,403,900,354.61 ($3,249,323,390.14); expenditures, $6,603,219,-622.67 ($5,683,793,457.74); excess of expenditures, $3,199,320,268.06 ($2,434,470,-067.60); gross public debt, $48,098,706,289.14 ($43,198,976,730.39); increase over previous day, $82,947,884.53); gold assets, $22,123,-963,168.36 ($17,597,596,399.01).

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.47	2.70
Amerex Hold	12.00	13.50
American Business Shrs	2.80	3.09
Axe Houghton Fd	10.16	10.92
Boston Fund	13.29	14.29
British Type Inv	.09	.19
Broad Street Inv	20.30	21.95
Bullock Fund	11.87	12.91
Canadian Inv Fund	2.48	2.28
Century Shrs Tr	24.34	26.17
Chain Store Inv	15.61	16.61
Dividend Shares	1.04	1.15
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	17.37	18.46
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.41	11.06
Equity Corp $3 pf	18.50	19.90
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.34	16.52
Fund Investors Inc	15.01	16.45
General Capital	25.75	27.68
General Investors Tr	4.44	4.84
Incorp Investors	13.59	14.61
Incorp Investors Tr	.96	1.06
Inst Sec: Bank Group	1.17	1.29
Inst Sec: Nnsurance	31.10	31.10
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	74.50	74.50
Loomis Sayles Inst	3.35	4.30
Maryland Fudn	17.49	18.81
Mass Invest Tr	8.61	9.41
Mutual Invest	1.03	1.17
Nation Wide Voting	10.53	11.34
New England Fund	16.00	18.00
Old Colony Tr Asso	.81	.64
Plymouth Fund Inc	1.59	.91
Putnam Fund	12.03	12.87
Quarterly Income Shrs	5.30	6.25
Railway & Light Sec	6.125	7.125
Railway & Lt Sec pf	101.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.21	3.59
Scudder S & C	79.19	80.81
Spencer Trask Fund	13.08	13.88
Stand Util Inc	.17	.25
State Street Invest	59.00	62.25
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.40	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80
Wellington Fund	13.34	14.67
World Investment Tr	3.03	3.36

Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.125	4.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.37	..
Cumulative Sh	4.04	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.68	..
Diversified Tr C	3.20	....
Diversified Tr D	4.90	5.85
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.35	3.85
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.18	4.95
Nation Wide Sec	3.35	....
North Am Bond Tr Tr Ctfs	43.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.91	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.35	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.30	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.88	....
Repres Tr Shrs	8.50	9.00
Super of Am Tr AA	2.00	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.75	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.86	....

Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	1.00	1.625
First Boston Corp	15.00	16.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.125	.50

Keystone Custodian Funds				
Bonds		Common Stocks		
	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	28.16	30.88	S-1	....	....
B-2	22.37	24.53	S-2	12.00	13.19
B-3	13.82	15.20	S-3	8.46	9.32
B-4	6.64	7.32	S-4	3.21	3.57
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	14.64	16.06	K-2	10.99	12.13

Commercial Investment Trust

NEW YORK (AP)—Commercial Investment Trust Corp., a finance company, reported 1940 combined net earnings of $18,605,222 after Federal taxes, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $4.35 a common share. This compared with $15,718,169, or $4.34 a common share, in 1939, Federal, state, and local taxes totaled $7,287,297, against $6,176,287 in 1939. Net volume of business totaled $1,385,016,744, an increase of $318,972,036.

Lead Price Advanced

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—American Smelting & Refining Co. today advanced the price of lead .15 of a cent to 5.65 cents a pound. This was the first change since Dec. 2 when the quotation was lowered a similar amount. Officials said the increase was necessary because the company was compelled to use foreign lead to supplement domestic demand.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	8?	8⅜	8⅜
100	Air Investors	1½	1½	1½
30	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	108	107¾	108
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	100¼	100¼	100¼
450	Alum Co Am (6e)	144	143	143⅞
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	115	115	115
200	Alum Goods (1e)	18⅛	18	18
200	Am Beverage	..	..	½
60	Am Book (¼g)	30	28	28
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	34½	34	34
400	Am Exp Lines (1e)	17½	17⅜	17½
400	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	30¼	30	30
100	Am Light & T (1.20)	12¼	12½	12¼
100	Am Lt & T pf (1½)	26½	26½	26½
4000	Am Maracaibo	½	⅜	⅜
600	Am Superpow	1⅛	1	1
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	59½	59½	59½
100	Am Superpow pf	7½	7½	7½

Steel Operations Near Capacity But Orders Are Accumulating

Retail Sales Rise 8 P. C. In Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department states that Americans bought $45,500,000,000 of goods at retail last year, 8.3 per cent more than in 1939 and only 6 per cent short of the 1929 peak.

Three other Federal agencies likewise published reports indicative of the general business upswing in the past year.

The Social Security Board said that state employment offices placed 3,200,000 workers in private jobs in 1940—the greatest number in any year since the service began in 1933. In addition, there were 557,000 placements in public jobs.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reported that 1940 had fewer bank failures or forced mergers than any year since 1935.

Better Than in 1929

The Federal Reserve Board said the defense program boosted factory and factory equipment expenditures to $22,123,000,000, the highest level since 1929.

The Commerce Department, in its report on retail sales, said that allowing for a population increase and decline in living costs "the 1940 per capita distribution of merchandise in physical terms surpassed that of 1929 by a sizeable margin."

Secretary Jones said that sales had held at the relatively high level of the final 1939 quarter during the first six months, then swung upward, expanding about 16 per cent in the fourth quarter.

Jones described this year-end surge as "a reflection of the substantial increase in employment and income generated by the defense program."

Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator, said the 1940 volume of jobs filled in private industry was 20 per cent higher than in 1939 and reflected the increased use of public employment offices in recruiting the labor for defense and other industries. Counting both public and private placements there was an increase of nearly nine per cent over 1939 in jobs filled.

The number of 1940 applications for work totalled more than 16,500,000—the largest received in any year in the history of the U. S. Employment Service.

Fewer Closings in 1940

The FDIC reported that 43 banks either closed outright or were merged with corporation financial aid in order to save them from closing in 1940. This compared with 60 in 1939, 74 in 1938, 75 in 1937, 69 in 1936 and 25 in 1935. Officials said the reason for few failures in 1934 and 1935 was the weeding out of weak banks during the 1933 banking holiday.

The Federal Reserve Board, in its monthly bulletin, estimated that 1940 factory and equipment expenditures represented a $3,000,000,000 gain over 1939, but lacked a similar amount of equaling 1929.

Estimates prepared by George Terborgh, board economist, included $8,307,000,000 of plant spending and $13,816,000,000 of equipment expenditures last year, compared with $7,815,000,000 for plant and $11,206,000,000 for equipment the preceding year.

But, the board added, the biggest plains were due to public construction, and private plant outlays were only 59 per cent of 1929 levels.

Your Income Tax

No. 13

Deductions for Professional Expenses

A professional man may deduct all necessary expenses incurred in the pursuit of his profession. These include the cost of supplies used in his practice, office rent, cost of light, water, fuel, and telephone in his office, the hire of office assistants, and expenses paid in the operation and repair of an automobile, based upon the proportion of time it is used for professional purposes.

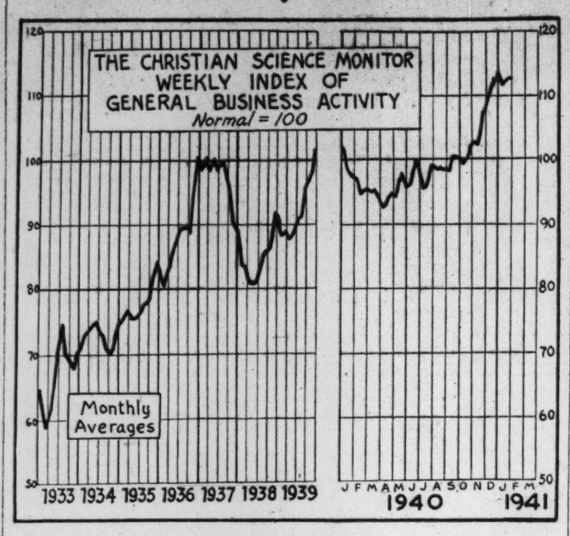
Many physicians use their residences both as their offices and their homes. In such instance the physician may deduct as a business expense the rental value of the rooms occupied for office purposes if he actually pays rent, and also the cost of light and heat furnished these rooms. Also, he may deduct a portion of the wages paid domestic servants whose time is partly occupied in caring for these rooms. Membership dues in professional societies are deductible. Physicians and dentists who keep in their waiting rooms current magazines and newspapers for the benefit of their patients may deduct this item as a business expense. The cost of professional journals for the taxpayer's own use is also a deductible item.

The cost of technical books is not a deductible item, being a capital expenditure, but a proportionate amount for each year's depreciation of the books may be deducted. Depreciation may also be taken on office furniture and equipment. Insurance premiums on office or other professional equipment and liability insurance may be deducted. A premium paid for automobile liability insurance should be apportioned and that part of the premium attributable to business may be deducted as a business expense.

Canadian Wheat Stores Off

OTTAWA (CP) — Canadian wheat in store in the week ended Jan. 31 totaled 493,552,592 bushels compared with 495,841,577 the previous week and 335,636,331 in the week ended Feb. 2, 1940, Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Business Holds at High Level, Monitor Weekly Index Records


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M
1940
1941

General business activity remained steady during the final week of January, according to The Christian Science Monitor weekly index. At 112.6 (prel.) on Feb. 1, the index was unchanged from the previous week and compared with 97.2 on Feb. 3, 1940.

Advances in two of the components of the index were offset by a decline in the third.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings countered seasonal expectations with a rise to the best levels since mid-December. The adjusted index recovered all of the previous week's loss but remained substantially below the peak at the turn of the year.

Production of electric power showed only a slight easing, less than usual for the week, whereas bank debits for cities other than financial centers dropped more than was looked for on the basis of seasonal and intramonthly factors.

With the defense program gaining momentum, and employment and pay rolls swelling consumer buying power, industrial production and trade are maintaining a high level of activity. Steel production was steady to slightly lower in the past week owing to the shutdown of some furnaces for repairs.

Automobile output continued to counter its usual seasonal decline. Cotton and woolen mills were reported operating at high level with expectations of a continued high rate for at least six months.

Retail trade was estimated from 9 to 12 per cent better than a year ago and the best in 11 years for this season of the year.

Commodity prices eased slightly during the week ended Feb. 1, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index recorded, due chiefly to a decline in farm products prices.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb. 1* 1941	Jan. 25 1941	Feb. 3 1940
Combined index	112.6	112.6	97.2
Bk debits outside NYC	105.8	108.3	89.0
Elec power production	111.1	110.9	102.6
Misc carloadings	122.6	120.3	94.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market went further down last week. It had a fitful rally, led by some of the war stocks, but it didn't get anywhere. In fact, volume on the rally dried up to the smallest trading volume since last September. A list of the recent after-the-market offerings, comparing offering price with present price, tells a sad story and may partly help to explain the current decline, though the general news provides quite enough explanation if the reader will read between the lines.

For instance, General Motors came out with the best earnings on record—before taxes. But from the $320,000,000 the Federal Government takes in taxes about $125,000,000, and leaves the company only slightly more than it had after taxes in 1939. This almost certainly says that 1941 earnings will be lower than 1940—after taxes—and probably lower than 1939.

Signs of the Times

It seems to confirm the pessimists' view here, that earnings available for dividends are in a long-term downtrend that will last at least as long as the war emergency, and probably a great deal longer. Increased income and excess profits taxes took something round 90 per cent of General Motors' 1940 earnings gain over 1939. No wonder the quartedly dividend was cut.

The rail strike threat is another sign of the times; even though the men are only asking for vacations, and not all the trainmen have yet been slated to vote on the request, the outcome is just about a foregone conclusion, and helps explain why the rails, which are so far immune to the excess profits tax, are nevertheless vulnerable. Rail wages were cut during the early depression, then restored, then increased, and then the rails failed to get a cut when the little depression of 1937 came along, and it's hard to imagine politically that rail labor won't get a good increase again this year. Another thing, incidentally, that stands in the way of rail security-owners getting the anticipated fruits of the pending reorganizations is that trustees or new managements are likely to modernize their ideas of railroad depreciation, or else have them modernized for them.

The Tax Burden

Du Pont's $10,000,000 reserve for taxes, or round 90 cents on the common, was another sign of the times. The big corporations are likely to conserve cash from here on, either to anticipate the tax-gatherer, or to be prepared for further need for armament plants. They don't, naturally, like to go to the RFC for money; they're out of the habit of going to the banks; the SEC makes new bond financing more and more of a bother, and a falling stock market makes a poor foundation for equity financing. So in addition to higher taxes, larger depreciation funds, and bigger wages, the stockholder has to stand aside again for more plowing in of earnings and retention of cash.

It must be remembered in this connection that since the U. S. Treasury was given such high and mighty powers by the Supreme Court and Congress in Section 102 of the Revenue Laws to put a tax on "unreasonably retained" corporate earnings, the big corporations are going to use every available "reasonable" occasion for retaining earnings against the heavy uncertainties ahead. There is even talk in Washington of reviving the undivided profits tax.

One reason why Congress last December definitely decided there would be no further taxes on 1940 earnings was that corporation managements were quite "reasonably" retaining earnings against possible further tax increases and the Treasury could not reasonably object. Hence it was the Treasury which finally tipped off Congress to make a definite wind-up and conclusion of taxes on 1940 earnings.

Business Expansion Continues

Another news development of ominous significance for business was the magnesium and the aluminum indictments. That tangle will have to be straightened out. Business men are urged to cooperate for the defense program, and then punished for it by the Department of Justice, in cases where they must either accept consent decrees or plead nolle to get rid of the publicity and the legal expense and pay a substantial fine.

Business news continues on the up and up, with nothing but expansion in sight. The textile industry has a six months' backlog of orders, the merchant pig iron makers three. Steel consumption is running 94 per cent, operations at 97 per cent and new orders at 100 per cent of capacity. The spectacular business news continues to be in the automobile industry, which having exceeded all January records by 18 per cent with an out-turn of 533,000 cars, is running on into February full speed at 125,000 cars a week against the day of priorities, and despite record sales, 40 per cent ahead of last year, is piling the cars in warehouses and snow-covered empty lots round Detroit. There is talk of simplified and "stripped-down" cars to sell at the same price as the present fully equipped ones, and it is a certainty that such things as the fancy radiator grills, which used up zinc needed for the defense program, will not long remain standard items on the new models. The war is coming to the automobile owner very soon. Among other things, trade-in allowances on old cars are likely to go down and the price of second-hand cars to go up.

The Treasury bond market is soft, with declines particularly in the intermediate maturities. After a big month of new offerings, investment bankers expect a period of quiet for a while, particularly because the bond market is not doing so well. High-grades are depressed by the decline in excess reserves, low-grades by the decline in the stock market; the investment bankers themselves are depressed by the probability of an SEC order for competitive bidding on large utility issues, and stock-brokers are depressed by the new $26,000 price for a Stock Exchange seat, which amounts to little more than the equity in the membership gratuity fund and in the property of the Exchange itself. All told, the Street is not doing any better than the securities it deals in, and that may not be an accident.

Steel Output Unchanged At 97 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States remained unchanged at 97 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Bulk of steel sales," continues the report, "are now for late second quarter delivery, with some for early third quarter, though prices for second period will probably not be named for at least three weeks. Sales volume continues to increase though not as rapidly as previously. Typical is a well-rounded company whose January sales were 3 per cent greater than December and whose sales so far in February are running slightly ahead of the same January period.

More Priorities

"A few instances where orders have leveled off are still the exception. Additional orders frequently come from consumers who had been considered as well supplied. Other surprises are further plant expansions by companies whose extensions presumably had been completed.

"An increasing proportion of orders are received bearing an A-1 priority rating from Washington, though civilan needs so far are much in the ascendancy. Though an administrative organization on priorities has been set up at Washington, rationing would be undertaken only as a last resort, it has been said officially.

"Many instances of deliveries earlier than expected are reported, particularly in fabricated structural steel, fabricators not having space for storage. Labor supply is a problem. Fabricators at Cleveland have hired riveters from Chicago. Construction of ordnance plants drains the supply.

"However, mill steel items which still carry prompt delivery can be counted on fingers of one hand, among them being a few wire products, such as rope, nails and manufacturers' wire; also merchant pipe and tinplate. Wide plates are usually at the other end of the scale.

Plates in Big Demand

"Even narrow plates, which have been used as a substitute, are becoming scarce. A comparatively new outlet for plates are wind tunnels in connection with aeronautical laboratories, such as at Dayton and Cleveland. The Middle West is needing more plates because of more extensive shipbuilding on the Great Lakes, four ocean-going trawlers just having been awarded a Cleveland shipbuilder."

Steel prices for second quarter hinge entirely on wages at this juncture since scrap prices have declined close to the $20 per ton basis for No. 1 heavy melting steel at Pittsburgh. Continuing reductions in scrap caused further lowering of two composite groups of steel. Steelworks scrap dropped 18 cents to $19.91 and iron and steel fell 2 cents to $38.20. Finished steel was unchanged at $56.60.

Utility Plans Sale Of Notes Privately

WASHINGTON (AP)—Buffalo Niagara Electric Corporation advised the Securities Commission of its intention to sell privately $9,000,000 of 2¼ per cent debentures, due 1951. Most of the proceeds will be used for expansion of the company's generating, transmission and distribution facilities.

The application said that Metropolitan Life Insurance Company would buy $5,000,000 of the debentures and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States would purchase the remaining $4,000,000.

The company proposes to use $396,000 to redeem a like amount of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, due Feb. 1, 1942, issued by Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Light and Power Company, a constituent company which has changed its name to Niagara Electric Service Corporation. The balance will be used for plant expansion and improvement.

G. M.'s Pay Roll At New Peak in '40

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors announced that the 1940 pay roll for the entire Corporation was $492,246,017.

The figure represented an increase of more than $105,000,000 over the 1939 pay roll and a gain of more than $31,000,000 over that of 1937, previously the largest.

The average annual income of the regularly-employed hourly-rated workers of GM in the U. S. was $1,804 in 1940, compared to $1,503 for 1939. Seventy-one per cent of such employees were on the pay roll the whole year.

The report cited two factors for the increase in average earnings, a 15 per cent increase in hours worked by regular employees and an increase in hourly earnings, which reached the highest levels in the Corporation's history.

$77,477 for Work Suggestions

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — For suggesting a better way to do the job, 11,510 employees of the General Electric Company were paid $77,477 during 1940, according to the annual report of the company's suggestion system. The highest award was $500 made to an employee of the Schenectady works. A total 33,409 employees offered suggestions during the year, an increase of 23 per cent over 1939. Of this number 11,510 proved worth while and were accepted.

U. S. Expects More Revenue From Taxes Than Ever Before

(Editor's Note: What is the condition of the United States Treasury, considered in the light of the scope of the defense spending program? W. B. Ragsdale takes up this question, in this first of six daily articles for the special news service and The Christian Science Monitor, as the basis for picturing the national tax situation. Tomorrow: Scanning likely new tax sources.)

WASHINGTON (AP) — Before Congress gets through its work on the defense program, it will have arranged for the spending of a greater amount of money than the United States poured out in the biggest year of its World War spending.

But during the period that it is turning out guns and soldiers and ships and airplanes at top speed, the Government expects to be collecting more in taxes than it did during even the richest collection period of the World War days. And this without any more changes than have already been made in the tax schedules. Even more will be brought in after this year's tax bill is produced.

The spending outlined in President Roosevelt's budget message will run to $17,500,000,000.

To this must be added whatever aid is finally voted for Great Britain and the other embattled democracies, either in the present lend-lease bill or in other defense plans that may be evolved before the end of the 1942 fiscal year on June 30 of next year. Even if the aid to Britain is held at the minimum amount that is mentioned, the national spending record of 1919 will have been excelled.

That would add $2,000,000,000 to the $17,500,000,000 already budgeted. Other odds and ends might easily bring the total to a minimum of $20,000,000,000 for fiscal 1942. The top World War figure was reached in fiscal 1919, covering the last half year of the war and the first six months of the armistice and peacemaking period. It was $18,885,000,000.

Not Cow Feed!

Twenty billion dollars is not cow feed! A man with $20,000,000,000 could give a shiny new automobile to each man, woman, and child in the six New England States, plus New York City, and have enough left over for a fleet of yachts and plenty of popcorn for himself!

He could give $150 a each man, woman, and child in the United States, enough to supply each average-sized family with $600.

The biggest tax yield the Federal Government has ever had was in fiscal 1920 when income taxes, excess profits and a wide group of excise and nuisance taxes were threaded together to catch the overflow from 1919's topmost Federal spending year of the World War period. This netted $7,000,000,000 of revenue, just about the same amount the Treasury figures it will get for fiscal 1941 which ends with this June.

But for the 1942 fiscal year—even wtihout a new tax bill—the Treasury estimates, built upon the fact that it will get a full year's yield from the new tax increases and the confident expectation that a rising national income will set more people to paying bigger income taxes, call for collection of $8,250,000,000 of taxes.

That is enough money to give a $1,000 automobile to each man, woman, and child in the State of Illinois. It represents $62 from each person in the United States, a sum that would sound considerably larger if it could be apportioned among the taxable population.

There is one big difference between the world-war period and the present that does not show in the comparative figures on spending and tax intake.

In 1916, the public debt stood at about $1,250,000,000. The Treasury brought in $48,000,000 more of revenue that year than was spent, though the three preceding years had seen small deficits, two of them for less than $500,000.

As the world-war spending mounted, the nation saw three more deficit years, two of them years in which the Government spent $9,000,000,000 and $13,000,000,000, respectively, more than it got in revenue.

Despite the heavy taxes of the period, these deficits lifted the public debt to a 1919 peak of $25,000,000,000. The per capita debt had stood at $11.96 when the war started. It was $240.09 a person at the World War peak.

From 1920 until 1931, the Government turned up regularly with more money coming in than it had going out, in spite of tax reductions of that era. The public debt was pulled down to a little under $17,000,000,000, a per capita of $135.37.

In 1931, the series of depression deficits set in. The Government broadened its policy of public service, began to spend more. The debt rose again, billion by billion. At the end of the 1940 fiscal year, it stood just under $43,000,000,000 for a per capita debt of $326.43. It is now nudging the old $45,000,000,000 roof that Congress had laid upon the public debt—and through which it had to saw a hole last year when the defense drive started.

Huge Interest

The Federal Government was paying a little less than 23,000,000 of interest on the public debt when the World War started. At the peak of the world-war debt, it was paying just $1,000,000,000 more than that. By 1932, the interest charge had gotten down to just a shade under $600,000,000.

By 1940, it had crossed the $1,000,000,000 mark again. But, despite the fact that the public debt was almost twice as large in 1940 as in 1923, a revamping of the debts and shrewd refunding had whittled down the interest charges so that it actually cost the United States less interest on a public debt of $43,000,000,000 in 1940 than it did on one of $22,000,000,000 in 1923.

The interest charges were $1,055,923,690 in 1923. For last year's much larger debt, they were $1,040,935,697.

Thus the situation stands at the beginning of another rearmament period. The Government has a high debt, a low interest rate, a tax machine that is producing revenue at a pace equal to the all-time high. Yet its rates, in many respects, are not as high as they were during the World War peak, nor does it cover quite as broad a field.

Each war period through which the nation has gone has lifted the level of spending. Before the War of 1812, the total Federal expenses ran at $10,000,000 a year or, usually, less. Afterwards, they sagged to $15,000,000 only once.

The highest spending year before the Mexican War was $40,000,000, and that reached only once. Afterward, the low mark was $44,000,000. The peak before the Civil War was $82,000,000. Afterward, it never fell lower than $265,000,000. Top spending before the Spanish American war was $448,000,000. The low afterward was $607,000,000.

The top before the World War was just a shade more than $1,000,000,000. Since then, the Government never has spent less than $4,000,000,000 a year, no matter what party was in power.

Johnny Will March Home From Year's Service to Job, Penna. City Pledges

EASTON, Pa. (AP)—When Johnny comes marching home from his year's duty with the Army, there'll be a job waiting for him in this city of 35,000 in eastern Pennsylvania.

Small merchants and large manufacturers, pooling their efforts under a solemn oath, have pledged themselves to provide re-employment for all men called up from Easton under the Selective Service Act. It is the first community-wide program in Pennsylvania and one of the nation's few.

And to get it strictly on the record, they formally have notified Dr. William Mather Lewis, Pennsylvania's Director of Selective Service Activities and President of Lafayette College which is located here, of the intention.

S. Taylor Wilson of Lafayette, head of a special committee of the board of trade which formulated the program, said:

"Larger industries have come out with plans such as this but smaller concerns standing by themselves have not felt strong enough to do so. However, under this defense re-employment plan employers in all business concerns can collectively assure their employees where they stand upon their return.

"The plan sets up a standing committee to handle any problems which might arise and which will assure the service man that his job is waiting for him."

Included in the program are those members of the city's National Guard battery of the 213th Coast Artillery, the first Pennsylvania National Guard unit to be mobilized for a year's training, which went out last September.

The re-employment pledge to which all board of trade members subscribed—the membership embraces virtually all businesses here—declared:

"We as members of the Easton board of trade and as employers, pledge ourselves to follow the spirit as well as the letter of the National Selective Training and Service Act, in re-employing and in helping you re-establish yourselves as members of this community when your term of active service expires and you have been honorably discharged."

Marine War Risk Rates to East Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine underwriters have announced further reductions in war risk insurance rates on shipments to and from Australia and other countries in the East and Far East.

The reductions chiefly affected ships routed around the Cape of Good Hope and through the Panama Canal. Insurance charges on shipments to and from actual combat zones were unaltered.

United States flag ships continued to command preferential treatment. Unaffected by the changes were shipments by German, Danish, Italian, French, U. S. S. R., Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Yugoslavian flag vessels. Shipments to or from French Indo-China and shipments to Burma were also unaffected.

Underwriters said the reductions were dictated by constant analysis of potential hazards and experiences in various trades.

Union Mutual Assets at Peak

Assets of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine, at the end of 1940 reached the highest peak in the company's 93 years of business it was reported by Roland E. Irish, President, at the annual meeting of policyholders. The figure reached almost $25,000,000 showing a gain of 7.6 per cent over the previous year. New business written increased 11.6 per cent in 1940 as compared to 1939 it was reported.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Companion nurse for elderly lady; Christian Scientist preferred. Box F-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Practitioner's office hours for rent. Box 50, 1293 Nat'l Press Building.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 600 WEST 114th Street (Apt. 3-E). Monument 2-4021—Single-double; sunny, comfortable; $5 up; kitchen privileges. BROWN.

N. Y. C.—Large front, homelike; near church; private home; Christian Scientists preferred; elevator. DeCAMP, Tel. Wadsworth 7-0087.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Studio room, southern exposure; next to bath, private home; bus, cars at door. 1316 35th St., Michigan 2806.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Front room, private family; near bath; man preferred; references. 1332 Farragut St., N. W., GEorgia 7728.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOY (17 years) reliable, willing, ambitious; wishes position; errand boy, clerk, bell hop, bus boy, any useful capacity; good references. (Colored). Phone ELgecombe 4-9593, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED companion wishes position—light housework; good references; location immaterial. Phone RIverside 9-1107, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Teacher who has had training or experience in teaching children needing special individual instruction. 1293 Nat'l Press Bldg., Box 40.

WEARING APPAREL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Complete usher's cutaway suit, almost new; size 40; reasonable. R. J. McCORMICK, The Dodge Hotel.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROSS-ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON

Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9611

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

Maine

BANGOR

CHARLES MURRAY

Motor Mart
112 Franklin St.
Dial 4571

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

Stokol-Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

LEWISTON

MARY'S CANDY SHOP
VALENTINES
Party Candies
and Special Gift Boxes
235 Main Street, Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-0623, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Certainty of Excellence in Brilliancy, Color and Perfection is enjoyed by possessors of Diamonds sold by us

CARTER BROTHERS CO.
JEWELERS Portland, Maine

Pamilla Nontarnish Chests and Rolls for Silverware
Write or call for folder
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Randall Coal McAllister
FUEL OIL COKE
Real Satisfaction Since 1861

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
39 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued.)

Sale of Bedding

Featuring outstanding savings on Pequot, Lady Pepperell, Wamsutta and other fine makes of sheets and casings. Also special savings on quality blankets, spreads and comforters.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, MAINE

Established on Quality and Service

Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3552

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Wednesday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PURE WHITE SOCKS
for Skiing, 100% Wool
50 cents
Brown & Batchelder

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

BROWN & BURPEE
Kodaks
Photographic Supplies
Developing and Printing
35 No. Main Street Concord, N. H.

"One of the niceties of life"
FINE GLOVES
with deft details
by Van Raalte
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord N. H.

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street Tel. 73
FREE DELIVERY
MEATS and VEGETABLES
PUSS 'n BOOTS CAT FOOD

Sale on Treadeasy Shoes
for Women
Discontinued Styles $4.95
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women, Vitality Shoes for Women
HUGHES SHOE STORE
MORRILL BLDG. TEL. 338

PEOPLE'S MARKET
Tel. 480 487 Central Ave.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH, OYSTERS, VEGETABLES, FRUIT
We Deliver

E. J. YORK
Tel. 1000
Main Office 7 Locust St.
Lumber, Builders Supplies and Coal

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER (Continued)

Garrison Hill Greenhouses
Tel. 5
Flowers
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged

DAERIS AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM
3 Meals a Day Served
Fountain Service. Our Own Ice Cream.
Made from the best cream obtainable
Afternoon Tea Served
Delicious Food
MORRILL BUILDING TEL. 616

TEL. 4 0 3 — **American Dye House Inc.** Years-Cleansers Dover, N.H. — TEL. 4 0 3
Put Your Cleaning in Expert Hands

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers You Wish When You Wish
New Cacti Gardens and Small Pots 25c and up
FLORALIA FLORIST
Successors to Greene's
29 HANOVER STREET

When You Think of
FISH
Think of
NEWTON'S
WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT
Manchester's Oldest Fish House
69 Manchester St.

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

MILK *and* CREAM
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 SOUTH MAMMOUTH ROAD

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

Spring Painting
Wall Papering and Decorating. Estimates gladly given—phone 4291R.
ERIC H. ANDERSON
482 Reservoir Ave.

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

CALL 2130
Meats and Fowl of the very best. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Canned Goods. Bakery and all the rest, delivered promptly to your door.
Come! Let us be your neighborhood store
R. HECKER & CO.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

Shoes for the Family
Winter or Spring Styles
Quality Shoes Properly Fitted
D. F. SHEA SHOE STORE
790 Elm Street

Frederics NEW tru-Curl Permanent Wave
Fast—Comfortable — Longer Lasting. No harsh metallic salts, no crystallized ends, no odor.
BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
86 MANCHESTER STREET

Plan to stop at your
Blue Sunoco Station
to prepare for your trip to the Winter Carnivals
Talford Sunoco Service Station
ELM AND LANGDON STREETS

We Build for Tomorrow
from BUNGALOW
to SKYSCRAPERS
All work gladly accepted from 10c up
Engineering Service on Wood, Brick, Stone and Concrete
Swanburg Construction Co.
61 AMHERST CALL 4248

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued.)

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1373 52 Malvern St.

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
514 HARVARD

PORTSMOUTH

VALENTINE CANDIES
Colecrest Chocolates, America's Finest Candies
Party Novelties, Schrafft's Chocolates
Wrapped to Mail if Desired
MOULTON'S CANDY SHOP
14 Market Square Tel. 130

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

FRANCES FOX
HAIR PREPARATIONS
J. R. LORAH & CO.
(DRUG STORE)
Bellevue Avenue

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

LADIES'
Shoes—Hats—Hosiery—Handbags
HENRY'S
HENRY G. MINSENBERGER
22 Washington Sq. Phones 298-W, 298-J

PROVIDENCE

Louds
HOME MADE CANDIES
Large Variety of Valentine Boxes and Novelties now on display
TEL. WI 0780 WASHINGTON PARK

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Bryan Stationery of Va.
Office and School Supplies
Christmas Cards—Printing
1021 King Street Alex. 3545
Films and Cameras

ELIZABETH'S SHOPPE
Specializing in half sizes and larger women's dresses and coats
1102 King St. Alex. 3848

Flowers for Valentine
Corsages, Cut Flowers, Potted Plants, from Greenhouse to you
ALEXANDRIA FLORAL CO.
J. TERESI, Prop.
Temple 5442 Mt. Vernon Ave. and Brad. Rd.

NEWPORT NEWS

They are a Fashion First!
Genuine Ermine Snakeskin Sandals
Colors: Red, Blue, Green, Brown and Black, $7.75 pr.
NACHMAN'S
32nd St., Washington Ave.

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

ROANOKE

Go to
JACKSON STATIONERY CO.
For everything right in Greeting Cards, Gifts and complete line of stationery for all occasions.
Dial 2-8661 Shoppe 9, Patrick Henry Hotel Bldg.

Clover MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.
For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

Look to
Pugh's
For your Smartest Spring
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
108 GRANDIN ROAD Dial 2-3128
Delivery Service

Airheart Kirk Clothing Co.
Furnishings and Clothing for Men and Young Men
107 Campbell Ave., S. W. Roanoke, Va.

Propst-Childress Shoe Co.
Fine Shoes and Hosiery
Dial 9269 Roanoke, Virginia
"'Tis a Feat to Fit Feet"
Prompt Attention to Mail Orders

West Virginia

CLARKSBURG

Mrs. Stevens' Valentine
CANDY - - - 1.00
2-lb. Heart-Shaped Tins
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave 741 Sixth Ave.
825 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Ave.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Ave.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC *"Zoric System"*
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-4290, 8 to 1 p. m., daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, Mgr.
Good Fuels at Reasonable Prices
Phone 4-3333 46 Kenilworth N.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
***Silverwood's* DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

THAT PERSONAL TOUCH
Have
Robinson's
Personal Shopper choose and wrap that birthday gift and deliver it on The Day
PHONE 7-4411

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Masson's R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

THE MILK BAR RESTAURANT
Comfortably Appointed. Completely Air-Conditioned
LIGHT LUNCHEONS
and
FULL COURSE MEALS
The Milk Bar Ltd. 68 Sparks Street

C.C.B. Electric Works
All kinds of electrical repairs
Phone 2-5706 378-380 Bank St.

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

General Insurance
P. F. Howe
(Chartered Life Underwriter)
ALSO
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE—etc.
Offices: 2-9621 2-9116 Res.: 8-4273

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
901 BANK STREET 7-0640
82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472

Kenneth McDonald & Sons
LIMITED
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
—Since 1874—
Ask for Catalogue
60 Market Square 3-8401

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

February
Sale of Furniture
Special feature offers particularly valuable with rising market prices
Bryson-Graham
COMPANY, LIMITED
"Ottawa's Oldest Department Store"

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown, Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577, Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Here's True Economy
The hard-to-do-at-home sheets, pillow cases, tablecloths and and spreads are ironed in this service, the balance of the bundle is returned damp. Here is extra value at a low price. Try economy service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

BOYLE'S
Dry Goods
CORSET SPECIALIST
Four graduate corsetieres employed selling
Gossard and Nu Back Corsets
KE. 5328 1188 St. Clair W.
Open Evenings

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145
For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Richard Honeyford
NOTARY PUBLIC
ETC.
Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.
Phone: EL 3836

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1356
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

CARLOAD GROCETERIA
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Keel and Bloor Streets
JU. 4197-8

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

REG. W. CRYER
Confederation Life Ass'n
ESTATE CONSULTANT
INSURANCE . . ANNUITIES
165 Yonge Street
AD. 2410

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued.)

SERVING TORONTO SINCE 1868
A FUEL FOR EVERY PURPOSE
CONGER COAL
CONGER FUELS COAL CO. LTD.
350 BAY STREET Elgin 3201 Day or Night

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg *Limited*
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal.
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made
Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

For
Quality Laundry Work
Try
SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
WI. 4115

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Send Butter to England LA. 9932
1218 Stanley St. (rear Windsor Hotel)

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

ROBIN Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
Fltz 4651

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER welcomes permanent or passing guests; modest charges and comforts. 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

DRESSMAKING

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used; renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a Holland Rd., Kensington. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47s, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

TRIANGLE AGENCY. Tel. Palmers Green 4477. 5 Aldermans Hill, London N. 13. Commercial staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, S. W., PUTNEY, 6, Mercier Road—Furnished or unfurnished flats; modern conveniences; garden; very nice locality. Apply Victoria 3306.

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches, quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water; efficient day and night portering services, all raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215, £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181

LAUNDRIES

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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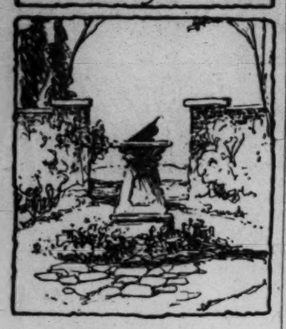


Employees Aided

(London Daily Mirror)

A girl employed by a certain Birmingham firm wants to thank a "big-hearted employer" through this column.

The works were burned to the ground and the stocks destroyed during a recent heavy night raid on the city. Employees were ordered to report a few days later to receive their week's pay and employment cards.

"To my delight," writes the girl, "instead of my usual 18s., I received £2 3s. 1d. (two weeks' money and a little over to help us in a difficult time). How's that for a big-hearted employer?"

Vocations

Houseman

A man, reliable and capable, who came to the neighborhood well recommended, earns a fair weekly wage acting as houseman for four or five houses. He does the thousand and one odd jobs that every household needs, such as cleaning the cellar, polishing brass doorknobs and knockers, sweeping the paths, trimming hedge, bushes and lawn. He will do errands, attach a washer to a leaky faucet, etc. His odd jobs are of an unlimited nature and he does his work well and willingly. Each family pays him three dollars a week. He is kept busy every day and has a schedule for his chores, not giving one household more time than another. These householders are well satisfied in sharing in this way the services of a houseman and the man earns as much as he would earn being employed otherwise.

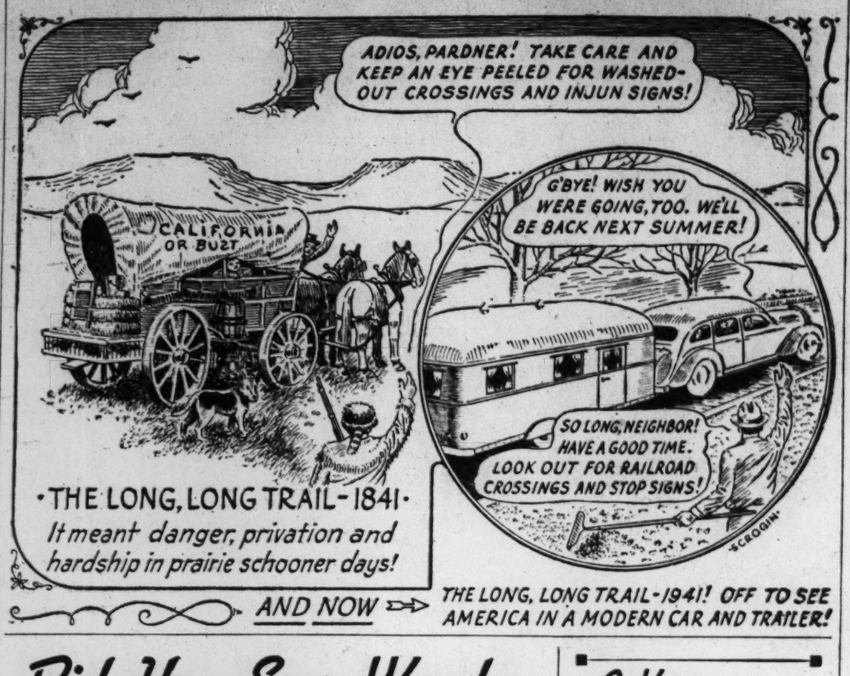
D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A trading town on the River Om in Western Russia.
2. Washington, D. C.
3. One of the oldest parts of the Houses of Parliament in London; reported hit by bombs.
4. A striped African antelope.
5. Under the St. Clair River, from Sarnia, Ontario, to Port Huron, Mich.; opened 1891.
6. Wisconsin.
7. Pistoia, a walled city in Florence Province, Italy.
8. An industrial city of southwestern Germany; an important junction of the river-rail route between Germany and Italy.
9. Two miles from New Rochelle, N. Y.
10. King George appointed the former Minister of Agriculture Governor of Burma.

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!


ADIOS, PARDNER! TAKE CARE AND KEEP AN EYE PEELED FOR WASHED-OUT CROSSINGS AND INJUN SIGNS!
CALIFORNIA OR BUST
G'BYE! WISH YOU WERE GOING, TOO. WE'LL BE BACK NEXT SUMMER!
SO LONG, NEIGHBOR! HAVE A GOOD TIME. LOOK OUT FOR RAILROAD CROSSINGS AND STOP SIGNS!
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THE LONG, LONG TRAIL-1841
It meant danger, privation and hardship in prairie schooner days!
AND NOW
THE LONG, LONG TRAIL-1941! OFF TO SEE AMERICA IN A MODERN CAR AND TRAILER!

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Name "John Doe" for a Fictitious Person Originated?

The name "John Doe," and its fellow, "Richard Roe," originated in early English law. In law, an action of ejectment was one brought to recover possession of land and also to obtain damages for the land having wrongfully been withheld from the person bringing the suit. It provided a simpler and more expeditious remedy than the various possessory actions provided by common law. It ultimately was used as a convenient means of testing the title to the land by means of fiction.

The legal fiction set up the supposition that a lease for a certain number of years had been made to a tenant, John Doe, who had been ejected by a person known as a "casual ejector," whose name appeared in the action as Richard Roe. The attorney for the real person claiming the land would go to the person actually in possession of the land and give him notice to defend the action or lose possession. On applying for permission to be made defendant, the possessor would be allowed to do so on condition that he would admit the validity of the legal fiction, so that the final action was narrowed down to the merits of the case.

The specific origin of the names John Doe and Richard Roe is lost in the mists of antiquity. It has been suggested, however, that John Doe may originally have been the name of a clerk or other minor official of the Court of the King's Bench, where the action of ejection originated, and who may have lent his name regularly to such proceedings.

The fiction on which the use of those names was based was abolished in 1852 by the Common Law Procedure Act, and the names no longer appear in English court actions.

However, the name of John Doe continues to persist in America, as in a "John Doe proceeding," which is a process used in criminal procedure attempting to fix the liability for a crime committed by a wrongdoer whose identity is as yet unknown.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A bird's nest found in Kansas City was built of paper clips and stretches of barbed wire. It sounds like an editor's inner sanctum.

Punch (C.): A grocer, we read, can describe eggs as being newlaid up to eight days. And what's more, we must bear in mind that the days are getting longer now.

A Verse for Today . . .

It is God *that girdeth me with strength, and maketh my way perfect.*—Ps. 18:32.

Where Would You Find—

1. Omsk?
2. The Army War College?
3. Cloister Court?
4. The koodoo?
5. St. Clair Tunnel?
6. The State whose 1941 automobile license plates carry the slogan, "America's Dairyland?"
7. The place where pistols were first manufactured?
8. Mannheim?
9. Fort Slocum?
10. The post to which Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith was recently appointed?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

For Protection

In hurricane winds, rubber trees drop their leaves, thereby eliminating wind resistance near the tree top and lessening pressure on the trunk.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Benina (bä-nē′-nä)—Italian air base in eastern Libya.

Capuzzo, Fort (kä-pōōt′-tsō)—Libyan border post.

Jara, Gen. Heriberto (ä′-rē-bĕr′-tō hä′-rä) — Mexico's Naval Minister.

Kulik, Marshal Gregory (grĭ-gō′-rĭ kōō-lyĭk′) — Soviet Vice-Commissar of Defense.

Leiserson, William M. (lī′-zĕr-s'n)—Member of the U. S. National Labor Relations Board, who has put forward a detailed plan for settling industrial disputes.

Oikawa, Admiral Koshiro (kō-shĭ-rō ō-ĭ-kä-wä — even accent)—Japanese Minister of the Navy.

Sidi Omar (sē′-dĭ ō′-mĕr)—Libyan border post.

Spiridonovka (spĭ′-rĭ-dō′-nôf-ka)—Official residence of Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff of Soviet Russia.

Standarte Nordland (shtän-där′-tē nôrt′-länt)—Nazi regiment organized in Norway to combat anti-Nazi elements among the population.

Valenzuela, Pablo Macias (pä′-blō mä-sē′-äs vä′-län-swā′-lä)—Mexican Minister of National Defense.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Asmara (äs-mä′-rä)—Capital of Eritrea.

Chad (chäd) — Former French colony in Equatorial Africa, now pledged to the Free France cause.

Fezzan (fĕz′-zän′)—Strategic Italian-held oasis in the Libyan desert.

Murzuk (mōōr′-zōōk′)—Regional capital of the Fezzan oasis, captured by Free French forces.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Monitor Camera Club from Earl L. Cousins, Toronto

Snow Shadows

Daily Quotation

GIVE us to awake with smiles, give us to labour smiling; as the sun lightens the world, so let our loving kindness make bright this house of our habitation.—R. L. Stevenson

In Lighter Vein

He Stayed

The shipwrecked sailor had spent nearly three years on a desert island, and one morning was overjoyed to see a ship in the bay and a boat putting off for the shore.

As the boat grounded on the beach an officer threw the sailor a bundle of newspapers.

"The captain's compliments," said the officer, "and will you please read through these and then let him know whether you still wish to be rescued?"—Tit-Bits.

Now—Practical Gifts

Wife: "Before we were married you used to send round a dozen roses every week."

Husband: "Roses are easy. This week I'm going to send round two tons of coal and a joint of beef."

No Music

"Why was the music stool unsatisfactory?" asked the salesman of the farmer, who sought the return of his money.

"Well, as many times as my wife and I turned it, all we could get out of it was a squeak."

"Take Your Time"

"How long will it take you to finish trimming that tree, Henry?" asked the gardener's assistant.

The head gardener looked down from the top of the ladder and replied: "It'll take me another two hours anyway."

"All right," said the assistant. "You might let me know when you're finished, because the boss told me to cut it down."

Daily Anecdote

A Difficult Note

Although a serious, conscientious musician and a truly devout man, Haydn was not averse to performing a harmless prank for the sake of a little hearty laughter.

Once meeting Mozart in Vienna, while that bright young genius was an exceedingly brilliant performer on the pianoforte, Haydn proposed to write a composition which Mozart could not play. The challenge was accepted.

When the composition was placed in the young musician's hands he proceeded to play the first page or two with the greatest of ease.

"Why, this is the simplest sort of music," complained Mozart. "Are you trying to make sport of me?"

Haydn smiled. "Continue," he suggested.

On the next page Mozart encountered a truly astounding problem. The music required his two hands to be one at each extremity of the keyboard, while in the middle, where neither hand could possibly reach, a note was to be struck.

"Haydn," demanded the puzzled Mozart, "pray tell me how you would play such a passage yourself."

Haydn seated himself at the piano, placed one hand at each end of the keyboard, and, bending down, played the note between them with his nose!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section

Weekly Magazine Section

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section

February 15, 1941

FLEET STREET UNDER FIRE
By R. Maillard Stead
How the London press carries on, sometimes above ground, sometimes under, getting the papers on the street regardless of bombs or fires.

CONGRESS IN CRISIS
By Richard Lee Strout
Study of the makeup of the new Congress and the meaning of a number of changes in the balance of power.

INGRID BERGMAN: HER HEART'S IN HER WORK
By Frank Daugherty
Profile of Ingrid Bergman, Swedish actress who has found a welcome in Hollywood studios and American hearts.

FOUR STRONG MEN OF TURKEY
By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah
A Turkish journalist out of long experience in the Near East provides a study of the men who are carrying on affairs of state in Turkey today.

A WASHINGTON LOOKS AT A KING
By Irene Tinsley Washington
Memories of the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Mount Vernon, as told by the wife of the grandson and namesake of the last private owner of Mount Vernon.

FLOWER MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
A novelty in maps is the picture printed on the center spread of this issue, showing the state flowers of the United States.

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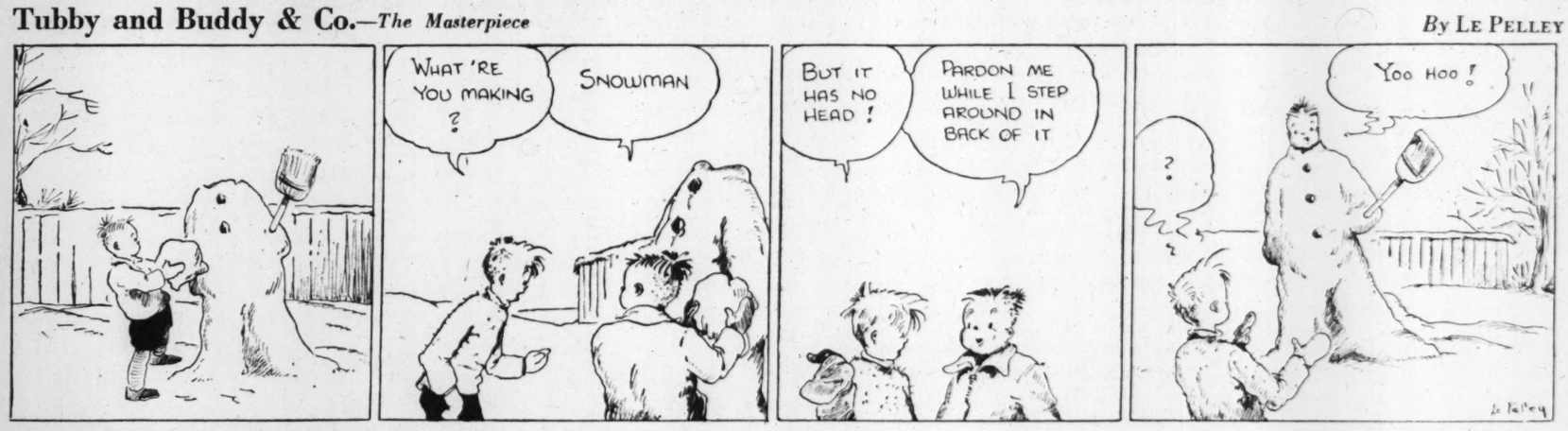

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—? ? ?

By Rodgers

I have been hoping Sponge had misunderstood Mr. Simpson's remark about our moving—
But when I saw Mrs. Simpson and Sarah begin packing things up, I knew she must have gotten it straight—
But what I can't understand is that the Boss seems just as happy as ever—
You'd think he would miss all his old friends, too—
? ? ?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Now You See It—Now You Don't*

By The Hagers

"FOR DISAPPEARING ISLAND'S WASTE, THE SEAL," I QUACKED, "SHOWED GREAT DISTASTE."
"AYE!—SHOOT THE SUN!" I HEARD BILL SAY. HIS ORDER I RAN TO OBEY.
THE SEXTANT I PEERED THROUGH, SQUINT-EYED. THE SUN HAS DISAPPEARED!" I CRIED.
"YOU SHOULD WORK FAST. THIS TIME OF YEAR THE SUN JUST MAKES BRIEF CALLS UP HERE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Tools to Finish the Job

Congress has now taken long steps toward answering Winston Churchill's appeal: "Give us the tools and we will finish the job." Passage of the lend-lease bill by the House of Representatives on Saturday and the speed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is making with hearings promises an early test in the Senate itself. The really able job of amendment done by the House, the magnificent speech of the British Prime Minister, and Wendell Willkie's first-hand evidence and argument for sending effective aid—all these should help now to crystallize opinion and get action.

The House amendments, particularly those insuring further legislative voice in the process of developing a British-American defense effort, have removed the only serious objections we had to the lend-lease bill.

The fixing of a $1,300,000,000 limit on the amount of American materials which may be transferred should not hamper effective aid. It covers only such American equipment as is now ready or for which appropriations have been made. It is far better than the $2,000,000,000 credit proposed as an alternative, which would have given no authority for transfer of present army and navy materials. If Britain needs more than that amount, it seems entirely right that Congress should exercise the power of the purse in making additional appropriations.

Some legislative authority is also retained by the provision for revocation by concurrent resolution of the authority granted the President. Without this amendment it would have required a two-thirds vote to override a Presidential veto and take back the power. This change and the others requiring quarterly reports on the management of aid, Presidential consultation with the Army and Navy heads on materials transferred, and elimination of any authority for sending merchant ships or convoys into war zones, should satisfy all reasonable demands for safeguards on the lend-lease bill.

Congress is doing an excellent job in its handling of this measure. Harder going has been expected in the Senate, where the isolationists are able and strategically placed. The main argument there should be over how far this bill makes the United States an ally of Britain. Some useful discussion might be had in the clearing up of American ideas of peace now that the Nation is taking a larger responsibility for the conduct of the war. But any such debate should not lose sight of the main necessity of giving effective aid. In fact the more quickly and effectively America supports Britain's defense the sooner war may be won and the easier a sound peace may be made.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Willkie both hit notes which should reassure those who fear that America will have to send men. The Prime Minister was specific in saying that Britain does not want an American expeditionary force. Mr. Willkie, landing in New York, emphasized his conviction that materials now would lessen the likelihood of men later. According to one survey of public opinion about seventy per cent of Americans agree with Mr. Willkie that aid to Britain is more likely to keep America out of war than the alternative.

This newspaper believes some things are more important than keeping out of war, but this popular vote and the amendments of the lend-lease bill taken together should leave little ground for obstructionist delay in the Senate's action.

A Week's Appreciations

Two incidents took place last week each carrying double-barreled reasons for raising one's estimate of the good in human beings.

At Fort Devens a civilian guard seized a man in a ski suit and without credentials, who declared he was Brig. Gen. John Magruder, the post commander. Nevertheless, the guard, Peter Conway, took his quarry to the construction police headquarters, where it turned out the man was General Magruder. But the General, instead of resenting the inconvenience, commended Conway for "his correct performance of duty." Score one for alertness in a watchman, and score again for an officer big enough to appreciate it under the circumstances.

A few days earlier Leonard Weisberg emerged from a hospital in New York where he recovered from a wound received when he, a taxicab driver, helped police stop two robbers who had fatally shot two men and were fleeing through a crowd. Awaiting him was a new taxicab presented by the manufacturer, with license and insurance already arranged by his fellow cabbies. Meanwhile the City Council has initiated a measure to pay compensation to persons injured while aiding the police.

The courage of a civilian who would risk attempting to tackle a fleeing gunman is something to be grateful for. It is all the pleasanter to record that such selflessness is appreciated in tangible ways.

Progress or Patronage?

Friends of efficiency in government, who endorsed the State reorganization plan and the civil service law established in Rhode Island under Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, cannot but raise a sharp question at the changes in those reforms now proposed by his successor, J. Howard McGrath.

The reforms initiated by Governor Vanderbilt were framed by nationally recognized authorities in the functioning of government and the operation of the merit system. The model laws were hailed throughout the Nation as important advances in the art of government. At the recent gathering of the National Municipal League, a whole session was devoted to an examination of the working thus far of the Rhode Island civil service law.

No one, surely, asserts these laws have failed of their purpose, because not even the most unfair critic can say they have been given sufficient trial. When Governor Vanderbilt left office hardly more than a month ago, the new methods, new examinations and new workers were still in process of adjustment.

The question, then, arises whether the proposals of Governor McGrath are not premature. If, as does not seem likely, the present laws fail to give the State good administrative form and improved personnel, none could object to changes and replacements.

But if, as the evidence so far indicates, the new shifting of departments and the changes in the civil service law will result chiefly in throwing open political spoils, Rhode Islanders should remember their previous experiences in that regard and redouble their opposition.

American Indian Art

Increased understanding and appreciation of the art of the Indian and his aims and problems of adjustment in an alien civilization should result from the current Exhibition of Indian Art at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. It has been organized by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board of the United States Department of the Interior in collaboration with universities and museums throughout the country.

The beauty, integrity and vitality of Indian artistry comes as a revelation in this cross-section of cultural achievement of the Indian in the various parts of North America. These finest examples of many techniques displayed in basketry, weaving, pottery, wood sculpture, painting on skins, beaded and quilled work on skins, sand painting, jewelry, and murals on underground ceremonial chambers extend back over the last fifteen hundred years and even to prehistoric times.

The exhibition seeks to disclose the adaptability of Indian art and fabrics to contemporary fashions and interiors. Since fine art, in the sense of art for art's sake, is a concept almost unknown in Indian cultures, and contemporary art is wisely following in the functional footsteps of our first artists, it is to be hoped that any modern adaptation will avoid mere savagery of color and design, adhere to the simple beauty of the indigenous art of America, and so help toward a keener appreciation of its qualities.

Perhaps it is well that Mr. Willkie has such an exuberant sense of energy: "I wouldn't mind killing a couple of lions," he said when they told him he might receive an invitation to an African jungle shooting party. Back in America, however, his task now requires more finesse—it's an elephant tamer's job, and more!

Other forms of entertainment have superseded "Aunt Dinah's quilting party," but the pie supper and the box party seem still to be popular wherever there are rural young women to cook victuals and admiring swains to bid them in.

Mostly Dynamite

The Man Who Knew Lincoln

When Lincoln's anniversary approaches, I always remember little Mr. Binns, who knew him. For it was much more through Mr. Binns' stories and recollections than through school histories that I grew to know and love "Old Abe."

I lived as a girl in the nineties in a little mountain town in Colorado. One of the many colorful figures in this town of pioneer settlers was a Mr. Binns who had come west from Springfield, Illinois, in the Colorado gold-rush of 1859. At that time he was a boy of nineteen and a saddler and harness-maker. He had learned his trade in his father's shop in Springfield where he had lived from 1840 to 1859. When I knew Mr. Binns he was a hale and jolly little man, a sort of miniature edition of Horace Greeley. I passed his shop on my walk to and from school and often stopped to admire a gaudy saddle or just to sniff the good smell of leather. He was a companionable man who loved a listener and he was full of tales of the early days in Colorado. I heard from him about the Arapahoe Indians who used to camp up Left Hand Canyon, of the herds of antelope that bounded over the plains in those far-off days, of the excitement of finding nuggets of gold up at Gold Hill back in the 60's.

But the stories I liked best to hear were the ones he told about Lincoln "back east" in Springfield. He said that he often passed Lincoln's two story house on the corner of Eighth and Jackson on his way to school, and many times saw Lincoln coming down the walk pulling Tad in a little wagon. He saw Lincoln, too, when he went to the butcher's, his immensely tall body looking awkward and ungainly in ill-fitting clothes, the invariable grey shawl across his shoulders on chilly days. Sometimes he met him going for Tad's milk with a tin bucket.

* * *

"Though Springfield was the capital, it wasn't so big but that everyone knew everyone else, and we all took a peculiar pride in Abe Lincoln. He was different from anybody else. God just made one Abe Lincoln. Sometimes he was so sad looking he scared even the boys in the neighborhood and other times his eyes just danced with fun. He was kind of raw-boned and gangly, but strong as an ox. He never drank any liquor and I guess he must have been the only member of the bar that didn't in those days."

Mr. Binns heard Lincoln make two speeches, the first one accepting the Republican nomination for Senator in Springfield and the second time in a debate with Douglas at Jacksonville. *Young* Binns, he was then, a restless lad of 18, dreaming about joining a caravan and going West. Intensely interested in politics, he went with his father to hear Lincoln begin with the solemn words:

"If we could first know where we are and whither we are tending, we could then better judge what to do and how to do it."

But what startled and dismayed Lincoln's hearers were the bold, ringing words which were to become famous over the nation:

"A house divided against itself canpot stand! I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."

Mr. Binns said the whole town talked about the speech and felt sorry he had said those words.

"Folks thought his political career was plumb ruined," was how Mr. Binns put it.

* * *

In the summer of 1858 young Binns and his father went to Jacksonville to hear Lincoln debate with Stephen A. Douglas. He described vividly the great crowd that came by carriage and train, on foot and on horseback to listen to the orators.

He told of the noisy procession with Lincoln riding ahead in a dusty carriage, of how he looked and how the people cheered him. He described his feelings that afternoon when Lincoln "sort of unwound himself" to answer the courtly, elegant Douglas.

"Father and I just looked at each other when Lincoln started to speak. He was so homely, so sort of gangly with his coat that didn't seem big enough for him and his big, gnarled hands and his shoulders hunched up. His voice was so poor people couldn't hear him at first, and some girls near us began to titter in a silly way. Father and I felt dreadful the first five minutes of that speech, but then Lincoln began to straighten up, his voice stopped trembling, his eyes lighted up. People got quieter and in a little bit you could have heard a pin drop. When he got really warmed up, he looked like a different person, with a kind of glory about him, for all he was homely as a mud fence. Father said afterwards Abe Lincoln reminded him of one of the Old Testament prophets."

Mr. Binns told the story of that warm summer day so often that I learned it by heart. I didn't do it for a history lesson but because I wanted to keep the picture alive in my mind. Other children often joined me and to all of us Mr. Binns bequeathed a legacy, an intimate, loving picture of the man who loved people. INES MACAULAY

Congress at Work

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

The vote in the House was 260 to 165 and the historic lend-lease bill is today on its way to early enactment.

The country has every reason to be gratified at the way Congress is handling itself. This momentous bill is being debated without being filibustered; it is being amended without being hamstrung; it is being speeded without being railroaded.

Congress is acting efficiently, carefully, constructively.

* * *

There is vastly greater unity and support for the purpose of the lend-lease bill than the division in Congress over its specific provisions suggests.

This measure is about the most ambitious method conceivable for harnessing America's industrial strength behind Britain's defenses. Both parties sincerely and substantially back aid to Britain. The Republicans prefer a less ambitious method which, it is fair to state, would probably achieve less ambitious results.

The final vote Saturday in the House was essentially a party vote. The bill was opposed by most Republicans. It was supported by most Democrats. To this extent it can be said that the opposition was partisan, but it would be unfair if it were not clearly understood that the opposition is nevertheless one of principle, based on conscientious opinion.

The Republicans have consistently opposed, and now oppose in the lend-lease bill, provisions which delegate such sweeping authority to the President. They would appear to prefer a substantial loan or a substantial gift to Britain and incline to resolve doubts of the extreme gravity of the crisis on the side of not taking the far-reaching action of putting the procurement of almost unlimited armaments for all defending democracies directly in the hands of the Executive. They think American industry will never regain the freedom it has today after Mr. Roosevelt gets through using such powers.

The twenty-four Republicans in the House who voted for the bill, and others such as Wendell Willkie and Senators Warren Austin of Vermont and Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, appraise the emergency as one in which the minority should not seek to withhold from Mr. Roosevelt authority and support it would willingly vest in a President of its own choosing.

The determining factor—the factor which all citizens as well as all Congressmen must weigh—is whether the menace of totalitarian conquest does or does not demand the subordination of all other issues for the "duration."

A decisive majority of the House last week decided that it did.

* * *

The amendments to the lend-lease bill, largely initiated by the Republicans, show the "loyal opposition" has made alert and constructive contributions to this measure. All the revisions discussed in this column last week were retained, including the 2½-year time limit. One more amendment was added and accepted by the House. Under it Congress retains the power to terminate powers granted to the President at any time, by a majority vote and without the President's signature. This safeguard gives Congress a continuous check on the President's use of these powers.

At this stage there can be no final distribution of credit for the way the lend-lease bill is going to look when it is delivered into the President's hands in the near future. This much can be said: The initiative was completely with the Administration. It was an initiative taken none too soon but taken swiftly and imaginatively. The most vital and valuable amendments to the bill—urgently needed to preserve co-ordinate Congressional responsibility—were conceived by the Republicans. There is no evidence that these amendments would ever have been forthcoming from the sponsors of the bill and they have most certainly rescued it from being a hayrack carry-all measure of undefined proportions.

The American party system of government is here shown at its best.

* * *

President Roosevelt himself this week-end indicated his awareness of the concern which many people feel over the wide economic powers which the Executive inevitably possesses even in a partial war emergency and took the occasion of his anniversary statement to the Boy Scouts of America to say:

"In this grave hour national defense dominates the heart, mind, and soul of America. The Government must take the major responsibility since it alone represents all of the people acting in concert. But the Government cannot and should not preempt those fields of private endeavor that have become an indispensable part of life in America."

The President will have many opportunities to live up to those words.

* * *

P. S.: Last week the Supreme Court unanimously upheld all phases of the Wages and Hours Law, which includes curbs on child labor, and thereby reversed the court's decision of 1918 which had declared any Federal law prohibiting child labor unconstitutional.

The great significance of this decision is that it so liberalizes the construction of the commerce clause of the Constitution as to invest almost unlimited powers in Congress to control industry.

This does not compel Congress to enact unreasonable measures. It means that the only restraint upon such action will be Congress itself, not the court.

Britain Under Bombs: Hitler "Has No Weapons to Fight" Such Defense

The Christian Science Monitor has received a number of letters from England, describing experiences under bombardment. From these, editors have culled material which adds detail to news reports.

CHEPSTOW, MONMOUTHSHIRE

Dear Myrta:

During the last two months of this great air battle, we have been at home on our hilltop intently watching, from above four miles of undulating wooded land, three seaport towns across the misty Bristol Channel as they nestle under their barrage of silver gray balloons. These towns are some of the favorite targets of German bombers and are raided from twice to six times daily and as many times at night. When a convoy of ships is expected the raids are continuous. We know that some of their docks have been blown up, and many contiguous workmen's houses demolished with heavy casualties, but the white smoke pours steadily from tall factory chimneys and the convoyed ships unload their precious cargoes that go swaying over our highways in huge lorries. It is the spirit of these merchant seamen, dock hands, and munition workers that Hitler has no weapons to fight.

All sorts and kinds of Britons in their besieged fortress are "taking it on the chin." . . . A motherly woman I know was cutting roses in her high-walled garden. A German airman low-dived and sprayed machine-gun bullets all around her. She dodged unhurt under a large tree and looked up, laid him out roundly, and shook her fist at him.

Last week a young girl returned from London to her parents' home near us. She had been the only one of fifty Air Force helpers to be taken alive out of a bombed shelter. She rested the week-end and returned to her duty. . . .

There are no adjectives yet invented to describe the way our Navy and Air Force take the enemy's first blows. Every one of them deserves a V. C. as they defend us with superhuman courage. But the civilian population is playing its part in the Battle for Britain, as well as our trained defense forces. . . .

This character of British people is an eternal wonder to me. Their refusal to be disturbed, and their great reserve, are a revelation. . . .

Their educational system, too, has puzzled me. . . . I had wondered if this generation of Public School boys could meet sudden present-day emergencies as our national leaders, educated in the same schools, had done in generations past. . . . I am now watching these same lads stepped up to be leaders of the youths training in our various defense forces.

A naval man told me recently that, providing help from the United States comes quickly enough, this war will soon "boil down" to the problem of who can go without sleep longest; the Germans on empty stomachs, or ourselves with full ones. . . .

I find my thought filled with songs of gratitude. Thanks for this help you are sending us with which we may kill aggression and hold Hitler's deadly weapon of fear from your homes, for fear can kill as surely as bombs. . . . My thoughts wandered back to one who 2,000 years ago removed fear and evil from men's minds and healed their bodies and left most perfect directions for doing this today. . . . One talks of these things now and finds a great number of people who, together with our young King, "place their hand in God's" and go forward to the time so surely coming when the English-speaking nations together will create world peace that is lasting; a peace that is more according to the will of God than the will of man. MARY

LONDON

Dear Mr. Dunlop:

One of the most remarkable facts of this war is the extent to which the people of this country are giving and lending money. The Government has raised the ordinary income tax to 8 shillings in the pound. This phenomenal increase is taken without a murmur; the papers even take the line that it still is not enough, and they are right. In addition, the smitten public are asked to lend by Savings and War Bonds. Instead of lying down and dying, they fork out £475,000,000! And they're still going strong.

Today I see the Lord Mayor of London's National Fund for Air Raid distress stands at £1,686,000 and the Red Cross Fund £4,106,000. Of course, not all this has come from Great Britain, but the fact is the spirit of the people is to give, in spite of all the exactions of taxes and rising prices. . . .

Traveling is uncertain and fares are up; the mails are congested and slow; the telephone is similarly in enormous demand and subject to heavy delay at times; sport is largely subdued, nobody has time to watch football now; the cinema bravely carries on and is many people's one relaxation; the theater is suffering an almost complete freeze-up; social calls are a thing of the past. As for food, we have plenty—within the limits imposed by rationing—and there is not the slightest need to grumble. Prices of food and other things are officially 25 per cent higher than at the start of the war, yet the shops try to be as interesting as ever. . . .

We have got over the phase in which we looked to America to join actively in the war—America can please herself what she does, and her magnificent help in materials is perhaps the best way to assist us, after all.

The issues at stake are perfectly clear to us and they are sufficiently compelling to make us realize that we must win or perish utterly. Yet, when I think of the Rawalpindi and the Jervis Bay, of the retreat from Dunkirk and the Egyptian advance, and of the magnificent show the R. A. F. puts up every day, I know we cannot be beaten if the one remaining arm—the civilian population—proves able to stand the strain. I am sure it will.

A long period of trial lies ahead of us—a period during which we shall have to suffer not only the sharp short thrusts of murderous bombing but the insidious undermining of nervous resources and the strain on discipline, self-control, and self-sacrifice. Yet no words of mine can improve upon Lord Lothian's last words to the American people: "If you back us, you will not be backing a quitter." P. JAMES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 Three months..$3.00
Six months...$6.00 One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.